

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

June 19, 1918

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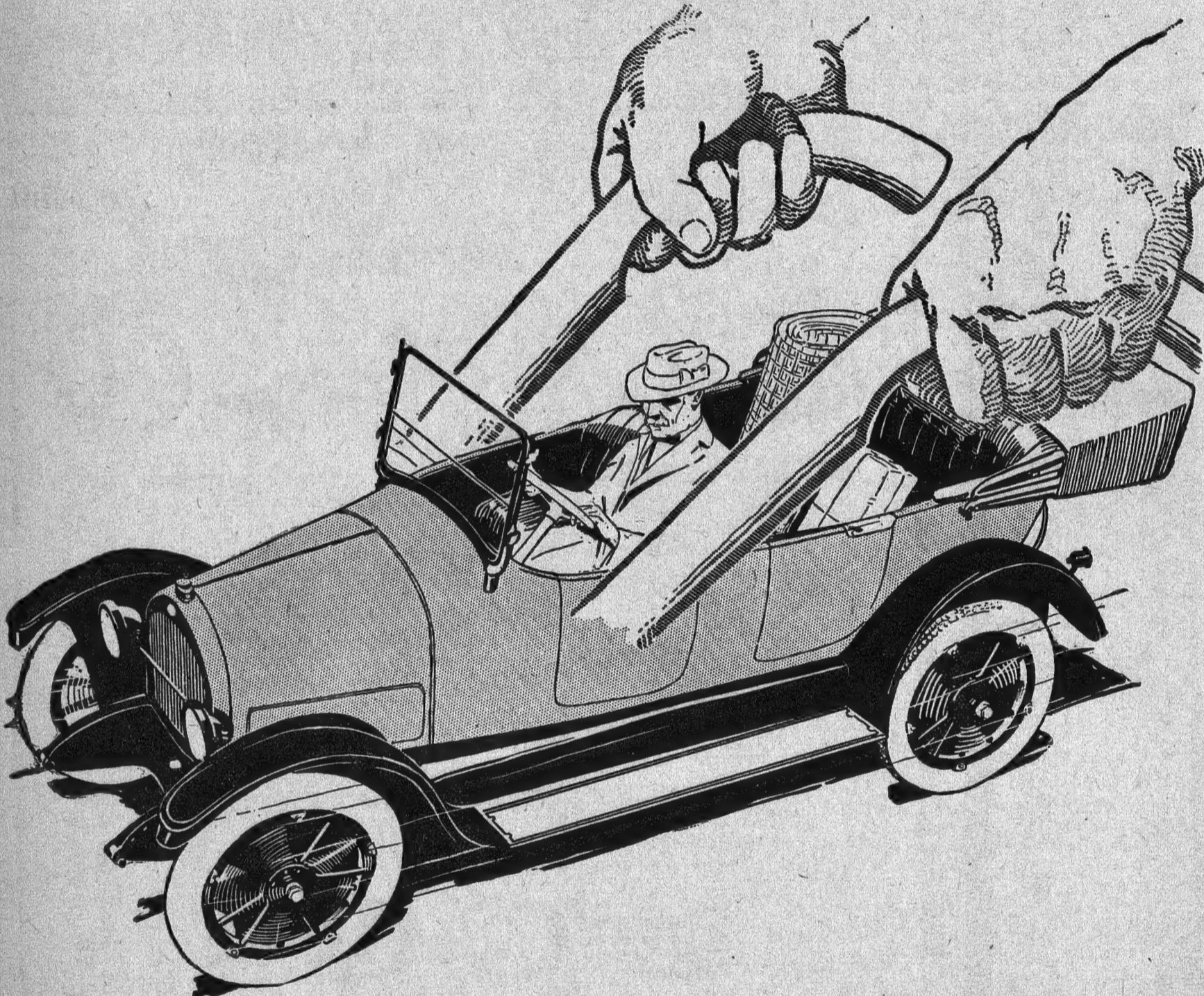
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"**A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers**

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man.

VOL. XI.



June 19

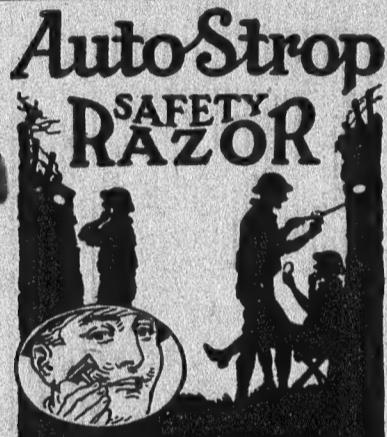
No. 25

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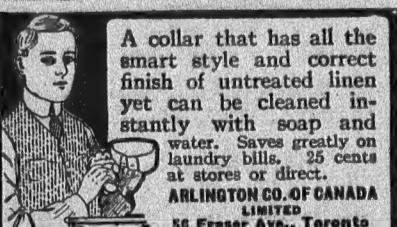
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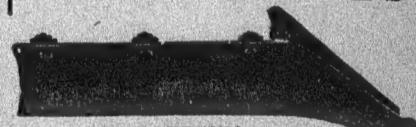
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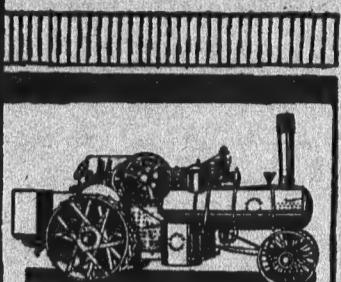
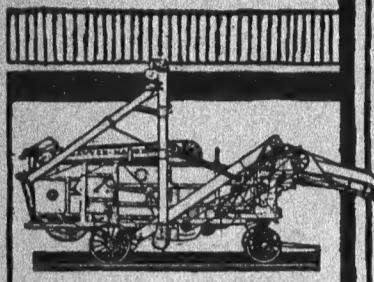
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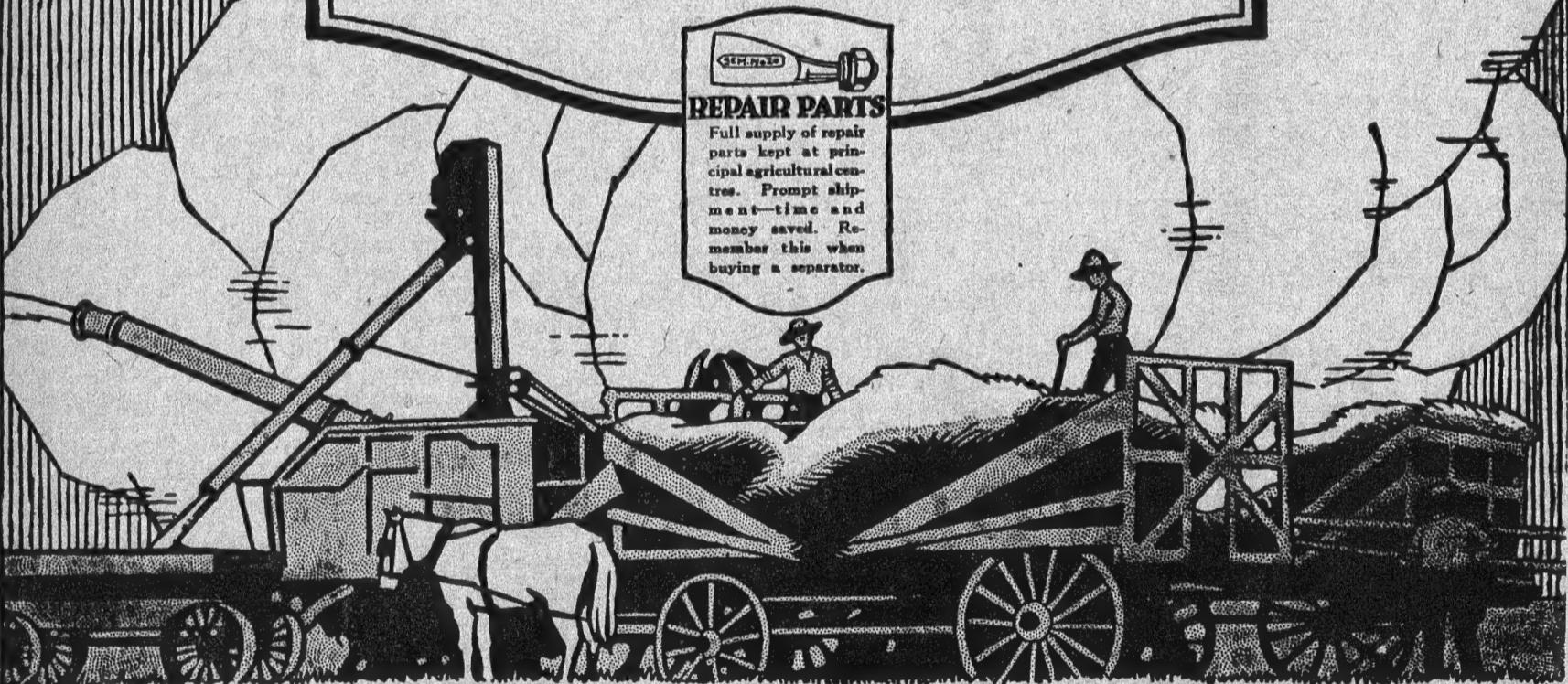
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 19, 1918

Overtures from Mr. Parsons

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has had its annual convention and S. R. Parsons, the president, just retired, has spoken. True to the intimation given through his recent letters to *The Guide*, he "came out into the open" and spoke frankly about existing differences of opinion with regard to the tariff. A digest of his speech as well as a summarized report of other features of the C.M.A. convention appears elsewhere in this issue. It ought to be read closely by all grain growers, for Mr. Parsons, accepting the suggestion frequently offered by *The Guide*, has strongly urged that a conference between manufacturers and Grain Growers be held in Winnipeg some time this year. The dominant note sounded by Mr. Parsons in his address of last week at Montreal was national unity—a unity which would enable the manufacturer, the workman and the farmer to live and work together in Canada for the good of the country as a whole. This desire was expressed by Mr. Parsons in words of deep fervor, and we are told that his speech was received with great applause by the manufacturers who attended the convention.

Before advising this meeting of farmers and manufacturers where "all the cards would be laid on the table," however, Mr. Parsons devoted much of his speech in misrepresenting the attitude of the organized grain growers toward manufacturing. He referred several times, for instance, to "the propaganda being waged against the manufacturers of Canada." He said, "it has been necessary to deny many of the unfair, erroneous and misleading statements that have been made for the purpose of trying to prejudice the minds of the public against manufacturers and manufacturing interests." These remarks were made by Mr. Parsons as a justification of the manufacturers for raising the tariff issue at the present time, and in making them he entirely ignored the farmer's reiterated objection to Canada's present fiscal policy. There has been no propaganda against manufacturers or manufacturing, and there has been no effort exerted by the grain growers to prejudice the mind of the public against manufacturing interests. The Guide and the leaders of the organized farmers have said repeatedly that they do not want to destroy manufacturing, or bring destruction upon the individual manufacturer. It is not a personal question with the farmer at all. He believes that the system of protection as it exists in Canada today is not in the best interests of the country, and if the manufacturer who profits by that system first, last, and all the time, believes that it is absolutely essential to national progress and prosperity, the farmer must be convinced of his mistake before he will stop criticizing the tariff. It certainly is not the farmer's fault if the manufacturer insists upon regarding himself as the whole of Canada, and mistakes the criticism of a system for a personal attack.

Mr. Rodgerick McKenzie, of the Canadian Council of Agriculture who attended the convention, as an invited guest, approved of Mr. Parsons' desire for a joint conference of manufacturers and farmers, and also said: "I want you to show me an undertaking that needs protection and which we cannot do without." Mr. McKenzie expressed the point of view of the West completely when he said to the manufacturers: "I want you to show me." Unless both manufacturing and agri-

cultural interests approached such a conference as has been suggested, with open minds and an unreserved willingness to advance every particle of information that it would be possible to present, any meeting that might result would be absolutely fruitless. The manufacturer would have a case to prove. He would be in the role of defendant, and he could not set down any such rigid hypothesis for the hearing of his case as was suggested by Mr. Parsons in his speech when, in the same breath that gave utterance to the desire to meet the western farmer, he said: "We would, however, be altogether insincere and dishonest did we not state in general terms that if there is one thing more than another, it is that the manufacturers could not possibly exist in this country without the small measure of protection which the tariff affords them." There is the manufacturers' viewpoint in a nutshell. He would be willing to confer with the farmer, but only under fixed terms. The tariff is indispensable to any deal in which our manufacturer would engage.

Mr. Parsons would also have a tariff board created to investigate economic conditions in Canada, and have its findings regarded by the government as the final word upon our fiscal policy. To this recommendation, we have only one thing to say just now. The idea of a tariff board with power to determine the fiscal policy of Canada is all right in the abstract; but the practical composition of such a board would have to be considered very carefully indeed—yes, very carefully.

The People Should Know

It is announced from Ottawa that the 19-year-old boys who recently registered under the Military Service Act will not be called to the colors immediately. If this report is correct, it will be very welcome news to the agricultural districts in particular. It was feared that the government, by order-in-council, might cancel the exemptions of the 19-year-old boys in conformity with similar action on the 20 to 22-year class. The cancellation of exemptions on this latter class has brought very serious hardship in numerous cases both in town and country, but more particularly on the farms both East and West. The western farmers are generally in favor of conscription by the selective draft as they showed by their votes at the last election.

It was the departure from the selective draft method and the arbitrary cancellation of exemptions which has created a deep feeling of distrust in many quarters. Numerous reports that we have received show that production will be seriously curtailed in some districts, not so much for the present season as next year. The government should take this into consideration because the food problem is extremely serious. The uncertainty regarding the 19-year-old class is affecting preparations for production still further. Farmers with 19-year-old sons are in doubt as to whether these boys will be called without a possibility of exemption and must, therefore, make their plans for production accordingly. If the government will clear up this uncertainty it will help to relieve the situation in the country. The farmers of Western Canada have demonstrated their loyalty and their determination to win the war in a manner not surpassed by any other class in Canada. There are of course exceptions to every rule. They have given their sons nobly and are not opposed to any sacrifice that may be necessary to win the

war. It would be most unwise and unfortunate if the government arbitrarily ignores the interests of the greatest food-producing district of Canada.

The government has already been derelict in its duty in not giving the general public more information regarding the war and war problems. Sir Robert Borden should take the people of Canada into his confidence and tell them every fact that it is possible to publish. The people can be trusted. They are quite as loyal as the government and quite as determined to win the war. They cannot be expected, however, to accept blindly and enthusiastically more drastic regulations than have been imposed in any other allied country unless the reasons are forthcoming. Both President Wilson and Premier Lloyd-George recognize this fundamental fact and have taken their own people into their confidence.

In the winning of the war it needs not only our men at the front, but the united support of the people at home. The Union government has lost the confidence of an immense number of people who supported it at the last election. This loss of confidence is due almost entirely to the failure of the government to give the people the information and the facts which they should have. This lack of confidence, if it continues, will seriously affect the morale of the people at home and will curtail production at a time when it is most vitally needed. The people should be shown clearly that the selective draft method has failed to produce the soldiers required and should be notified of the intention of the government on this matter in the future. Otherwise, the government must assume the responsibility of the results that are bound to follow.

Senator Nichols' Idea of Profits

Senator Frederick Nichols, head of the Canadian General Electric Company and the Canada Foundry Company, and a director of numerous other industrial and financial concerns in the East, says that the average cost of producing a bushel of wheat is 80 cents, and that because the government fixed the price of wheat at \$2.20 per bushel, the western farmer has been making profits at the rate of 200 to 300 per cent. per annum. He has it all figured out just like that. He gave the convention of the C.M.A. in Montreal last week the benefit of his calculations on this subject, in the course of a speech which tried to show why farmers and manufacturers should get together a little more closely in future than they have in the past. Senator Nichols' idea of getting together has always been based upon the possibility of dividends and profits, and so, he sought a natural medium in trying to present an argument to his fellow manufacturers, many of whom, like himself, had had the advantage of shell contracts from the first Imperial Munitions Board.

There is little use attempting to offset any idea that happens to find an open crevice in the brain of a man like Senator Nichols, whose mind is about as susceptible to a contrary impression as one of his steel boiler plates is to the single blow of a trip-hammer. The fact is, however, that the cost of producing wheat on the western plains since the outbreak of war has increased so rapidly, and the return, even at \$2.20 per bushel, has been so uncertain, that there are many farmers who have lost money and lost heavily. There is this crucial difference between the grain grower and the manufacturer of

munitions, like Senator Nichols: that in the one case, the crop of shells is always assured, and in the other case, the crop of wheat depends very largely upon the beneficence of Providence. Furthermore, the initial contract for shells with the Imperial Munitions Board took into consideration the manufacturer's entire cost of production, including the establishment of his plant. He could not lose anything if he tried. Doubtless, however, if Senator Nichols took up grain-growing on the western plains (and we certainly may expect him very soon since he has discovered the prevailing rate of profits to be at 200 to 300 per cent.) Providence would shine upon him just as beamingly as the government has done in the past.

A Benighted Banker

At Montreal, on June 5, a man named Blackwell, who happens to be vice-president of the Merchants Bank of Canada, delivered an address to the shareholders of his bank at their annual meeting. It was an address which for self-complacency, untimeliness and a general ignorance of prevailing conditions in this country, has rarely been heard from the mouth of a Canadian banker. Mr. Blackwell spent the greater part of the time allotted to his address in posing as a sort of new Sir Gallahad, whose pledge seemed to involve him in a mighty defence of the vested interests against what he assumed to be the unknowing attacks of the vicious farmer. Following are some of his statements:—

"I am enthusiastic on the subject of fair play towards vested interests. You and I, gentlemen, as bankers, and bank shareholders, are the natural guardians of vested interests."

"Vested interests are threatened from another quarter. We, in this young country must guard them against the free trader. I am not going into politics here, but the fact cannot be overlooked that among the agricultural community there are many who are favorable to taking down the tariff bars, in order to cheapen articles that enter into their own daily use, without thinking of the consequences. We must appeal to the general public and the farmer for fair treatment of the vested interests, and finally we must appeal to the legislator also."

Evidently, Mr. Blackwell is not aware of the fact that for two years there has been in existence an organization known as the Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture, which long ago forgot that such statements as the foregoing were ever expressed by intelligent people in Canada. The organized farmers of the West and the representatives of financial interests in this part of the country, for a considerable time, have

been accustomed to meeting each other around a common table and discussing openly such subjects as the vice-president of the Merchants Bank approaches so tactlessly in his annual address. The result of the meetings of the Committee of Commerce and Agriculture which have been held during the past two years, has been seen in the form of many adjustments of difficulties between farmers and bankers and loan companies. We are just optimistic enough to see the strong possibility of still further beneficial results from these meetings provided that men like Mr. Blackwell will refrain from making stupid speeches.

Contrasted with the tone of this recent deliverance from the headquarters of the Merchants Bank, we take pleasure in quoting from the very tolerant and sympathetic article entitled, "East and West," which was contributed by Sir Edmund Walker to The New Era In Canada, edited by Dr. J. O. Miller, about a year ago. We refer Mr. Blackwell to the following words by a fellow banker, knowing that he will appreciate them more than anything which might be originated in self-defence by a farmers' editor:—

"The farmers of the West have demonstrated that in matters where co-operation is really practicable they are capable of co-operating successfully, and they can so organize their opinion as to make its influence powerful; this being the case, we cannot doubt that the issues which now cause dissension will be dealt with in some manner in the near future. In this connection it is

most gratifying to notice the formation of a Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture, from the meetings of which much good has already come. As the first result of these conferences much of hostility and suspicion has disappeared, and the business men have discovered that many of the farmers' leaders are as large-minded and as capable as the best of the business men, that they claim to be striving only for fair play, and are too proud and independent to seek special favor, either by legislation or otherwise."

Help the Red Cross

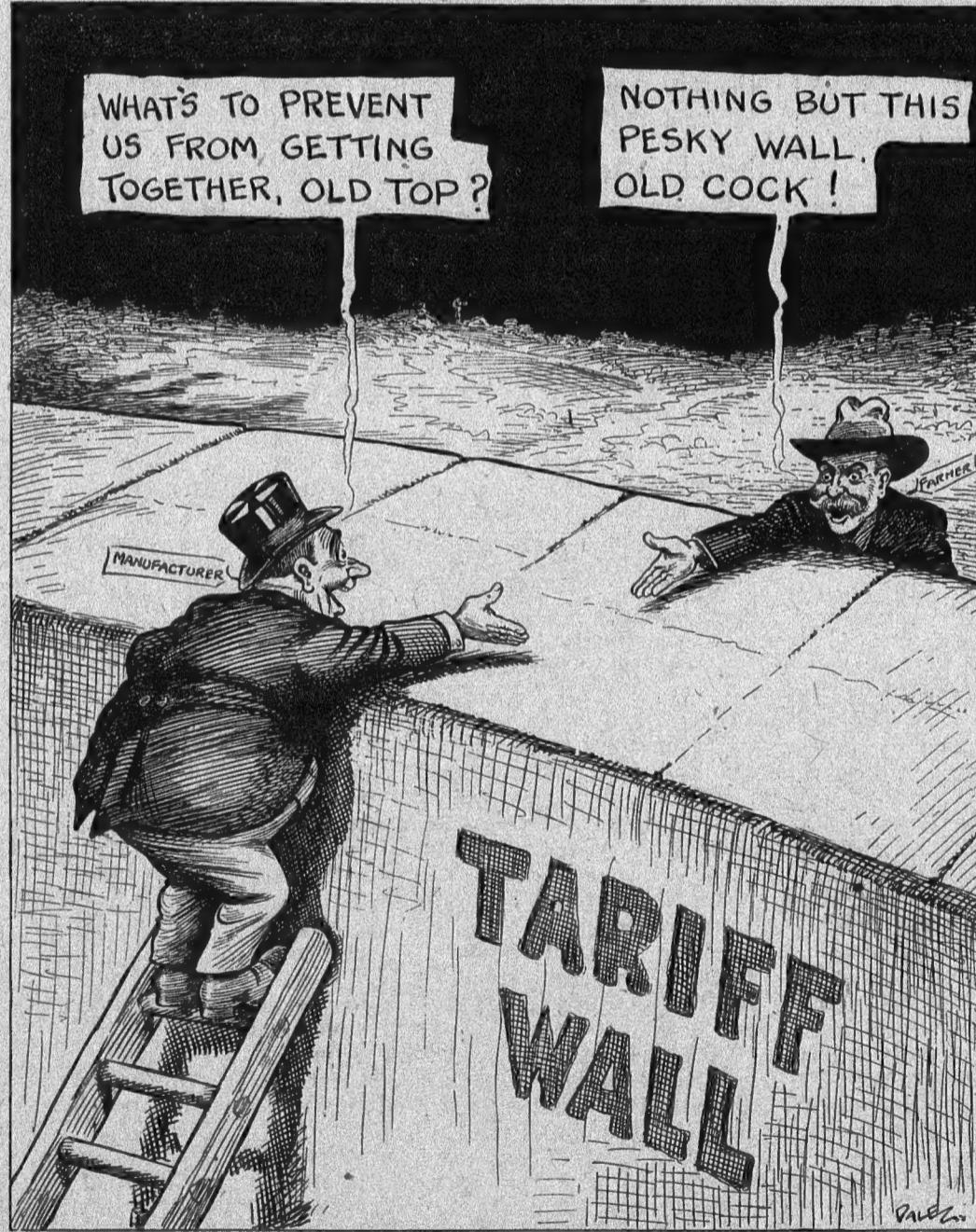
The Red Cross is making its appeal to the country districts of the West this week. In the middle of April, the appeal was made to the larger cities, including Winnipeg, throughout Canada, and the response was magnificent. The city of Winnipeg which had been asked for \$300,000 actually contributed over \$650,000. It is now expected that the remainder of Manitoba will bring the total contribution of this province to more than a million dollars, and the other provinces farther west will surely give in equal proportion. The cause is the very highest that the war involves, and when we think of the recent atrocities committed by the German airmen in bombing the Red Cross hospitals on the Allied front, the claim of that great institution of mercy upon all British peoples, becomes doubly urgent.

At the beginning of the year, when the Canadian Red Cross Society prepared its annual budget, the requirements for Canada were fixed at \$4,000,000.

Since that time, however, the heavy fighting following the German offensive attacks, has developed, and the number of casualties has been the largest since the beginning of the war. The demand upon the Red Cross, therefore, has been increased, and that means more money. Canada, throughout, must try to double the amount fixed as her contribution at the beginning of the year, and in this work, the rural West will be to the fore as always. The Guide shall be pleased to receive any contributions to the Red Cross. Any checks or money orders sent to this office will be forwarded immediately to Red Cross headquarters.

Who would not like to be in the shoes of Bill and Dan and be getting back over \$10,000,000 from the Dominion government. Poor chaps, how they must suffer to have such a burden imposed upon them.

"We ought to get together," says Mr. Parsons of the C.M.A. to the farmer, extending a willing right hand; but his left hand is behind his back holding the big tariff stick.



"Our statements should be prefaced with the remark that the manufacturers of this country, along with all other classes, are vitally interested in the success of the agriculturists and will not be satisfied until the fullest possible measures looking to their betterment, and removal of any inequalities or unfair burdens, are accomplished."—S. R. Parsons in his annual address before the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Montreal, June 12, 1918.

Dry Farming in Western Canada

The Principles Governing Moisture Storage and Conservation---By Prof. John Bracken

PREVIOUS to 60 years ago lands having less than 20 inches of precipitation per year were generally considered unfit for crop production, except where artificially watered at great cost by irrigation ditches. Within the memory of men now living the practice of crop growing in semi-arid lands—those receiving between 10 and 20 inches of rain-fall annually—has developed until at present much of the so-called dry land of earlier days is in many countries being successfully cropped as a result of the intelligent application of successful dry farming practices.

One quarter of the earth's surface receives less than 10 inches of precipitation annually, rather more than one quarter receives from 10 to 20 inches,

there are vast differences in the loss by evaporation even in different parts of the Canadian prairies. It is possible that these differences are greater than are the differences in precipitation. The relative evaporation in different parts of Western Canada has not been studied scientifically, but the areas of extremes of evaporation can easily be located by a study of (1) the precipitation, (2) the productivity of crops, (3) the native vegetation in different parts of the west.

Before a man attempts to apply the practice of dry farming he should study the climatic conditions that exist in his immediate district in order that he may know as well as possible the more or less fixed conditions of precipitation and frost that confront him. The relative seriousness of drought and short seasons determines whether it is desirable to practice dry farming as an extreme or modified form or whether the practices of "northern farming" should not be followed.

What Dry Farming Is

Dry farming is a popular term that is used to designate the practices found to be desirable in areas of light rainfall. These specific practices, which together comprise the system of dry farming are not new but the organization of them and their intensive application within the last generation has resulted in giving to the system the special name "dry farming." The name is a misnomer in so far as any one may be led to think crops can grow without water. As a system of farming it has accomplished much in the semi-arid regions of North America, but even its most intelligent practice will not cause the desert to blossom. It can not accomplish impossibilities. The system is nothing more nor less than the use of common sense methods of meeting the rainfall conditions that exist by practices that have been shown

to result in increased yields or greater profit.

The factor that controls the yield on the poor soils of humid regions is plant food. On the soils of northern climates lack of heat or frost limits the yield of crops. On the dry soils of Western Canada the thing that limits the yield is moisture. The chief purpose of soil management in humid regions is to maintain or increase the supply of available plant food in the soil. In northern climates it is to hasten the maturity of crops; but in dry areas the chief function of soil management is to make the best possible use of all the moisture that falls. The first we may speak of as humid farming, the second as northern farming and the last as dry farming.

Dry Farming Principles

Moisture is required in large amounts by growing crops. In semi-arid climates the supply of moisture is small. Except on irrigated lands the only source of moisture is the clouds. The storage and conservation of as much as possible of this moisture in the soil, and its efficient use by growing crops constitute the foundation principles upon which dry farming is based. These principles of dry farming may be stated specifically as follows:

- (1) The storage of moisture in the soil.
- (2) The conservation of the stored moisture, and
- (3) The most efficient use of moisture so stored and conserved.

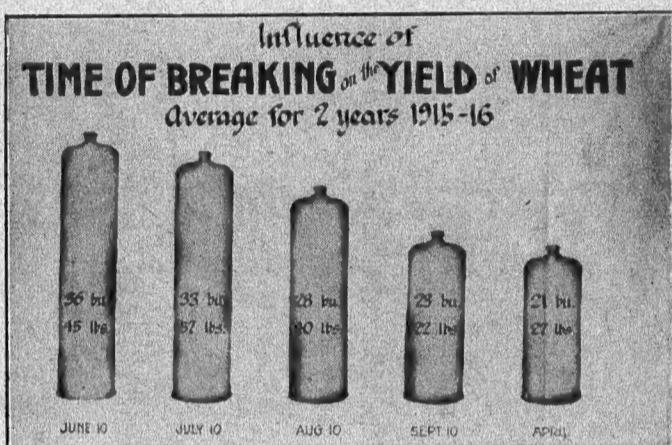
How to Store Moisture in the Soil

When moisture falls upon the land in the form of rain it is either absorbed by the soil or it finds its way to ditches, ravines or sloughs. The problem of storing moisture is chiefly one of preventing the "run-off" which occurs chiefly at two seasons, one during the heavy mid-summer rains and the other when the snow melts in the spring. The moisture will be taken in and the less

amount of "run-off" is determined by (1) the topography of the land; (2) the openness of the soil; (3) the depth of porous soil and (4) the kind of soil. The topography cannot be altered but some loss of water may be prevented by tillage crosswise of the main slopes. The more open the soil is the more will run away. The deeper the layers of porous soil the more moisture the land may absorb. The heavier the soil type the greater the run-off is likely to be.

The storage of moisture in "old" land is accomplished by:

1. Fallowing the land once in two, three, four or five years.
2. Plowing the fallow early or before the heavy rains come (generally in June) so as to prevent the "run-off."



Emphasizing the need of killing the native vegetation before it uses up the soil moisture in the process of growth. The yields in 1917 from the same dates of breaking were: June 10, 17 bu. 36 lbs.; July 10, 15 bu.; Aug. 10, 9 bu. 16 lbs.; Sept. 10, 5 bu. 37 lbs.; April, 1 bu. 15 lbs.

about one-fifth of the land area between 20 and 40 inches falls and on one-fifth between 40 and 80 inches, while the balance, about five per cent. of the total area, enjoys a precipitation of over 80 inches per year. The climate of Western Canada falls in the second class. Judged by the rainfall it is "semiarid."

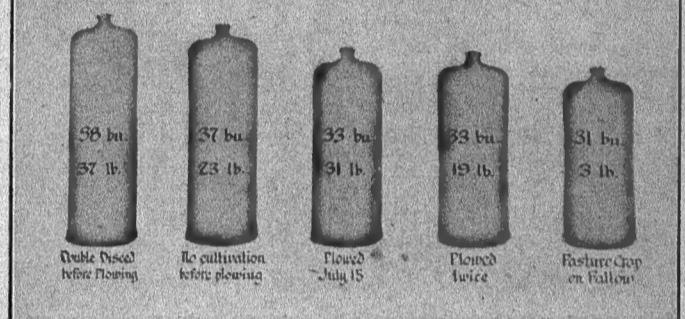
Net Available Moisture

But the precipitation is not a safe guide to the amount of moisture that may be made available to crops. The amount that evaporates differs widely in different climates. The precipitation is the gross supply, the precipitation less the evaporation may be said to be the net supply and it is the net available moisture that determines the aridity of a given area.

The northern end of the American prairies is more productive than those parts of the southern end that receives the same precipitation. Why? Because there is less moisture lost by evaporation here than further south. And

modified form or whether the practices of "northern farming" should not be followed.

INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT METHODS OF TILLING THE FALLOW ON THE YIELD OF WHEAT (1915-16)



Showing advantage of early plowing and fall cultivation before fallowing. When not otherwise stated the land was surface cultivated before plowing, plowed June 15 and later cultivated enough to control weed growth. Results obtained at the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon.

3. Plowing the fallow deeply so as to increase its capacity for storing the heavy rains.

4. Loosening up clay soils so as to improve their water absorbing qualities.

5. Increasing the organic matter content of lighter soil types so as to increase the moisture holding power and decrease the loss of moisture by percolation.

The storage of moisture in new or prairie land or sod land is accomplished by:

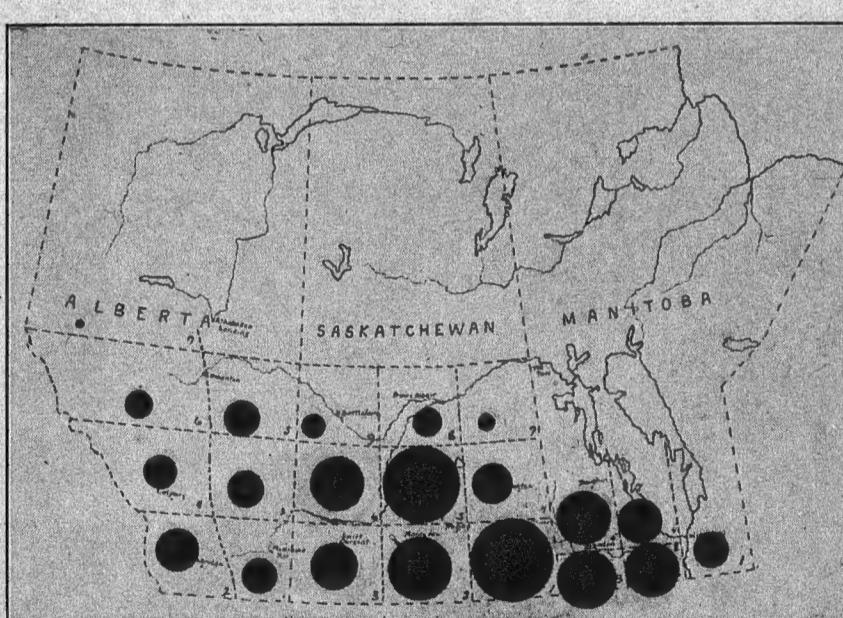
1. Breaking and leaving idle for a year so as to kill the native growth and store the moisture it would otherwise use.

2. Breaking early so that the land may absorb all the rains of summer and not the late ones only.

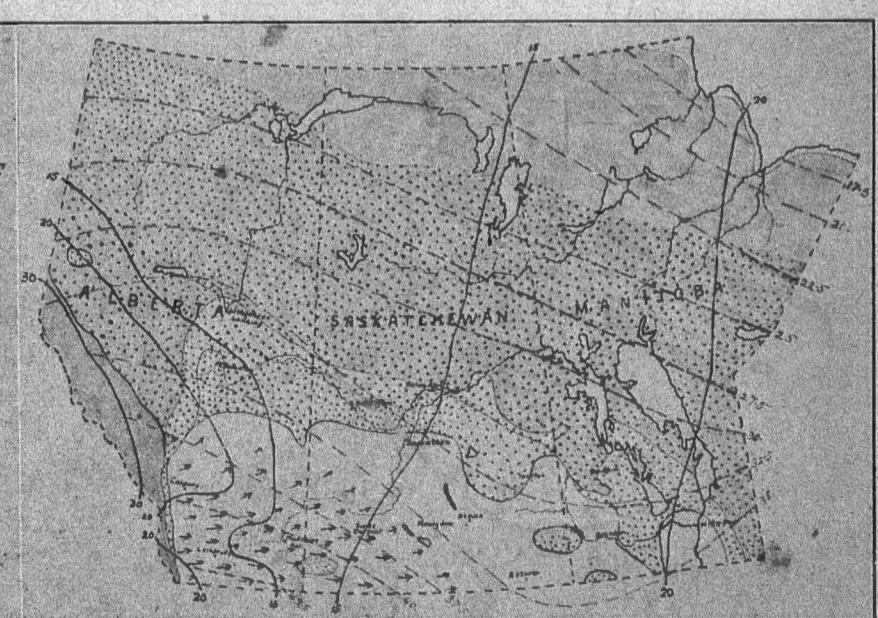
The storage of moisture in stubble land is accomplished by:

1. In some cases by leaving a long stubble to hold snow that on melting adds water to the soil.

Continued on Page 26



The cut on the left indicates where the Western Canadian Wheat Crop was grown in 1915. In the right-hand cut the arrows indicate the "Chinook" Section of the prairie which is treeless. The dotted section indicates park belt; light shading, dotted, densely wooded. The heavy lines indicate the precipitation zones; and the heavy dotted lines, lines of equal temperature.



The Wedding Ring

A Threshing-time Episode

By Annie Sheppard Armstrong

IT was threshing time in the Canadian North-West. Far and wide were to be seen regular rows of golden stocks or groves of conical stacks. Great rack-loads of sheaves were creeping to the greedy separator, belching forth a continuous cloud of straw; while empty wagons rattled away for more. Men were shouting in the excitement of harvest. In the houses the women were preparing great quantities of fragrant food-roasts of beef, varieties of vegetables, pickles, pies, and cakes. Overhead the sky was turquoise, the sunshine bright, and yet there was a nip of frostiness in the air and the poplar bluffs had turned golden. There was just enough breeze to stimulate activities, as though nature were saying, "Hurry, hurry, winter is coming!"

In the back of the democrat hustling along the winding grass trail were meat, a box of apples, sack of sugar, canned stuff, a pail of lard, all those things that spelled "threshers coming."

In the seat sat a man and woman, evidently a mother and son. The son was not so very young looking, so the mother was pretty old, but sharp, determined and capable. The man handed the lines to his companion, who let the horses walk, while he unfolded a letter and read it aloud.

It was a long one, and the concluding paragraph was, "So mother must come here as soon as that threshing excitement is over. She is entirely too old to be bothered with the care of a house, and so far from town, and hired girls so hard to get, and you out so much, Aaron, something is apt to happen to her. She must come to town and have some one to care for her, and be near good doctors. She has surely done enough for you. It's time you were married and established. You're old enough at 35. The children are wild to have grandma here, and she could help me a lot with them. They are so trying sometimes. I'm sure Charlie is as kind as you could expect a son-in-law to be. She must come not later than the first of December. I shall worry to death this winter if she doesn't."

The young man carefully folded the letter, put it in his pocket, and reached for the lines, the old woman gazing straight ahead.

"Get up—it's true mother, you'd be safer there. I'll manage all right—somehow. Soon as I've threshed and sold a load or two you must pick out whatever you want out of the catalogue, so's you'll have everything nice. And whenever you want anything just tell me. My mother shall never be dependin' on Charlie Speers for anything. And don't bother too much with the kids. You raised your own, and that's enough for any one."

The mother looked at Aaron's strong, quiet side face with loving yet discerning eyes.

"You think of everything, Aaron, but I'm afraid you'll make a poor bachelor. You're not used to housework, and I don't want to go away, only, of course, I suppose it's all so what your sister says. And if anything happens they'll blame you, my boy. I came to these prairies with your father from that little stick-in-the-mud town when you were all small, and I hate to go away. I'd like to have my bones laid under the prairie roses. The coyote and gopher would step light overhead, the blizzards would blow in winter and the crocus would come in spring."

"Don't, mother," said the man. "It's bad enough to have you go away without thinking of you going altogether."

"Oh well," said the old lady cheerfully, "I'm not gone yet, nor dead either. Here we are, pretty near to Black's. Will you go in and see if Lucy's ready to give me a hand or shall I?"

"You go," reining up and starting to get out to help his mother out. But with a "Don't trouble, Aaron," light as a dry, brown leaf she had sprung out and was arranging her skirts.

"I suppose when I'm gone it wouldn't look right for Lucy to ever

be over there as she is, half her time now, helping me."

The man looked up, his serious face rather startled. "I suppose not," he said slowly, gazing off into space.

The old lady smiled at her son's inscrutable face, and walked briskly up to the door of the rather poor prairie shack. Presently she emerged with a companion, a rather refined, retiring looking girl of about 26, with something pleasing about her looks and manner. The two women appeared to be great friends, and were deep in conversation.

Arrived at the road, it was "Evenin' Lucy," and "Evenin' Aaron," and the drive home, the old lady doing most of the talking.

"Home at last," said she finally, as they arrived at the comfortable prospering appearing place, looking with the appreciative eye of one who is about to lose it. The younger woman seemed pleased too. It was quite a contrast to home, for her "folks" were somewhat shifters.

The man looked, too, at the two women with appreciative eyes. He was about to lose both of them, and the cheerlessness of "batching" already smote him, taciturn though he might appear. The two women were friends, the old and the young, and though the mother thought of it, and the neighbors speculated about it, the girl appeared perfectly unconscious, and Aaron never seemed to be aware that here was a

chance to try and woo and win a kind and loving help-mate. He was kind and thoughtful of everyone, but very reserved, more demonstrative with his mother than with anyone else.

The next day the same cooking and preparing was going on in Aaron Preston's house that was proceeding throughout the district. Lucy, in a pink dress, and her cheeks pink from the fire and excitement, was mixing and fixing, assisted by the old lady, the two in animated conversation all the time. The big, glossy, be-nickelled range yielded forth frosted cakes, rich brown pies, sizzling roasts, baked beans and cookies in tempting array. The breeze came through the doors over the long table in its glistening white oilcloth. Aaron came in from arranging the granaries and had a quarter of a pie and a cup of tea, sending his man in for the same later, as he was thoughtful of everyone.

That night the threshers came at dusk, blowing its steam whistle loudly. The 20 men came tumbling in, lined up for a hasty wash, and attacked the victuals. Such passing of platters, pouring of tea and coffee, and work on the women's part, with loud laughter and harmless jokes amongst the be-whiskered, grimy, weary-looking gang. Then, after that was all over, there was the clatter of dish-washing in the house, flashing of lanterns outside when the teams were being attended to, and then

the weary men tumbled into their blankets, some in their own "caboose," and some, from choice, on the sweet hay in the barn loft. The house was silent too, for it was but a few hours until the long harvester's day began again. For several days the threshing went on at Aaron Preston's, and then the great event of threshing was over; the engine and separator, the teams with empty racks and the men were gone, and only bursting granaries, great golden straw-piles and stubble-fields remained.

"Well, I must be going home," said Lucy, going away to get her things together.

"Dear, dear, I suppose this is my last threshing," said Mrs. Preston to her son, when Lucy had left the room.

"You must be tired, mother."

"No, I enjoyed it. Lucy did most of the work."

"You'll square it with Lucy. I'll go for the rig. You come along as far as Black's for the drive. It'll do you good after being around the kitchen so much."

Lucy came into the living-room with her bundle.

The old lady handed her a brand new lace-edged handkerchief with something knotted in the corner.

"Thanks Lucy for helping me. Go buy yourself some little thing."

Lucy undid the knot. In it was a ten-dollar bill folded up as small as a quarter.

"It's too much," said the girl.

"No, it isn't a mite too much—not a mite."

"I feel like a robber," said Lucy, reluctantly, tying it up again and tucking it into her bundle, "but it'll get some warm things."

When the mother and son returned from their drive, the old lady hopped agilely out of the rig, and went over to sample the wheat in the granary by the great straw stack. She pulled off her gloves on the way. Dipping her hands into the plump, cold grain, and drawing them up full, she let the kernels filter in a shower between her fingers, and then uttered a cry.

"Oh, Aaron!"

"What is it?" asked her son from where he was unwrapping.

She looked so white that he left the quiet team and ran over.

"Aaron, I've lost my wedding ring, the ring that your father put on my finger over 40 years ago."

"Well, you know how thin it was worn. It must have dropped in two when I pulled off my gloves, and I'd never find it," looking around at the scattered straw and stubble. "I always intended to take it off and put it away before it wore through, but I'd feel lost without it—and now it's gone."

She surveyed the ringless work-worn hand mournfully, while Aaron on his knees searched vainly for the golden thread, his mother presently joining him.

"Dear me," she said, as she started indoors, "everything's all going to pieces; here, breaking up my home with you, and now losing my ring. I declare, old as I am, I don't feel respectable without it."

When Aaron came in shortly his mother was getting supper and she seemed cheerful enough, but the next day he noticed in the place of the missing ring, another one made of little bright-colored beads, such as little girls make for themselves in play.

"Poor mother," he thought with a pang, "she is getting childish."

But he had an inspiration as he and the man were loading the great double wagon-boxes with wheat to haul to town. He would get a ring for her, a wedding ring. Why not? His father would buy her one, if alive, and so he would buy it, put it on her finger and say, "Dear mother, try and think that it was my dead father's spirit that put it into my mind to get you this, and that it is from him."

Yes, he would. He would call into Black's and get Lucy to hunt up a ring in the mail order catalogue, make out

Continued on Page 39



Farm Friendships

Opposition Tactics

How the Official Liberals are playing the Game of sweet reasonableness at Ottawa.

By The Guide's Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, June 7.—In the last letter from the capital the important part played by the Unionist members sent to parliament from the four provinces west of the great lakes was dealt with, and an effort made to show that their strong and consistent adherence to the cause of Unionism during wartime was the paramount reason for the solidarity of the government throughout the session. In this letter I propose to deal in a more or less sympathetic strain with the official Liberal opposition and its attitude during the two months the first Union parliament was called upon to deal with the serious problems that confront the government and the people of Canada. It is not necessary to refer to the election issues and the causes which made Liberalism in opposition for the first time to consist of a representation of which 75 per cent. comes from the province of Quebec, while over 60 per cent. is French-speaking or bilingual.

The Liberal opposition includes slightly over eighty members, of whom 62 represent Quebec constituencies. The absence of Dr. Beland, until the closing days of the session still a prisoner of war in Germany, and the election of Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux in two constituencies made the actual number of Liberals from Quebec in attendance 60, of whom several were English-speaking. Outside of Quebec, opposition members numbered two from Prince Edward Island, four from Nova Scotia, five from New Brunswick, eight from Ontario, one from Manitoba and one from Alberta, or a total of 21. Of these, Turgeon, of Gloucester, N.B., and Proulx, of Prescott, Ont., are classed as French-speaking members.

French-Canadians Discreet

In view of the religious and racial features of the election campaign and the unusual line-up of parties as the result of the voting, it was feared that the first session of parliament might witness a further widening of the breach between the representatives of the conscriptionist and voluntarist elements in parliament, and that things would be said and done that would eventually lead to a national crisis. But nothing of the kind happened and two weeks after the close of the session, it is impossible to recall any speech or any phrase hurled across the floor of the house that occasioned more than a ripple of excitement. With the possible exception of a couple of speeches by Lucien Cannon, of Dorchester, the least discreet of the representatives from Quebec, remarks by French Canadian members were more moderate in tone than during the pre-election session.

In endeavoring to find reasons for the falsification of all pre-sessional predictions as to the kind of fireworks to be expected when parliament met, it must be frankly admitted at the outset that the members of the opposition from Quebec, as well as those from the other provinces, showed themselves to be game losers. It was doubtless a good thing that the counting of the soldiers' votes made necessary the lapse of several months after voting day before parliament could be summoned. There was time for the bitterness engendered by the campaign to pass away. There was also time for some of the difficulties confronting the government to develop, and these were of a nature to reconcile to a considerable degree the Liberals to the cold shades of opposition. The difficulties encountered in connection with the enforcement of the Military Service Act, the need for increased food production and the tremendous proportions of the financial commitments of the country, due to war expenditures and the needs of the railways, encouraged the belief on the part of the opposition that they are better off to the left of the speaker. They think that the government's mistakes, combined with the probable inability of the diverse elements in and behind the government to pull together for long, will mean rapid disintegration immediately after the close of the war, and before,

if it should continue for two or three years more.

Sweet Reasonableness

It was with a knowledge of these possible eventualities in the back of their heads that the members to the left of the speaker constituted one of the most tractable oppositions with which a government has had to deal. But another and stronger reason for the sweet reasonableness of the Liberals is undoubtedly to be found in the circumstance that as they gazed across the space occupied by the clerk's table and the mace they looked into the faces of ministers and members with whom they had fought shoulder to shoulder throughout the days of the Borden administration. There were the men who, during the notable session of 1912, when the Naval bill had to be laid over until closure was provided to ensure its passage, fought by their side. There was Dr. Michael Clark, who was almost named Speaker Sproule on a famous

determined to win the respect of members supporting the government, and more particularly the good will and friendship of Liberal Unionists holding views on the majority of subjects in line with their own. It was generally acknowledged that Quebec province has probably never had a better representation in the house than that of the present parliament.

New Liberals From Quebec

The group of new Liberal members who replace the twenty odd Nationalists elected in 1911, and who at once became supporters of the Borden administration are a long way ahead of the Nationalists in the matter of ability and in other ways. They include several men of superior education and of an inquiring turn of mind with a decided aptitude for parliamentary affairs, whereas the Nationalist group, with a couple of exceptions, could be truthfully described as "a bunch of lightweights." The French-Canadian Lib-

the opposition before the close of the session might better have been avoided.

Early Liberal Conference

Just before the opening of the session a conference of Liberals, the majority English-speaking, was held at the capital. It was a private affair and no mention of it ever appeared in the news papers, but a former cabinet minister who was in attendance subsequently told the writer of this article that the advice given to Sir Wilfrid Laurier was: "Do not get the Liberals in the two camps used to fighting one another during the coming session." He said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier agreed, with the reservation that the opposition would have to discuss the manner in which the soldiers' vote was taken. Undoubtedly, the decision reached at this conference became the fixed policy of the Liberals for the session. The only serious charges made were those of A. B. Copp, relative to the soldiers' vote, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier, much to the annoyance of many Liberal Unionists, took advantage of the only opportunity that presented itself, to move an amendment, the adoption of which would have wiped the War Times Election Act off the statute books. In view of the care exercised by the opposition during the greater part of the session this amendment was probably a tactical error from the party standpoint. It put many Liberal Unionists, more particularly those from the western provinces, in an awkward position. They had expressed their disapproval of its provisions disfranchising naturalized Canadians and had expressed the view that the law should be repealed. When the government introduced an amending bill simply providing for the lapse of seven days instead of a month between nomination day and polling in the case of bye-elections, it was not anticipated that the proposal would be challenged. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who declared he could not allow no opportunity to pass without registering his objection to the law, moved its repeal and sat down with a broad smile illuminating his features. There was momentary consternation on the government benches because the session was near its close and the attendance was small. Liberal Unionists had to stick, or see the government defeated. They stuck and the government pulled through with a majority of 21, but I have been told by some of the deskmates of Liberal Unionists that during the division their language was more vigorous than polite. They were "mad at the old man." That is why the amendment was undoubtedly poor tactics, but the Liberal leader was apparently determined to be consistent.

Hoping for Re-Alignment

I have indicated the general disposition of the opposition to be canny and not to raise ructions during the first session, but so far have offered no definite explanation of their purpose. In the present uncertain times one would be presumptuous to rush to definite conclusions. The opposition is feeling its way and hoping for the time when a re-alignment of practically all the Liberals in the house will be possible. Some are inclined to think that the present government will outlast the war. Others predict that there will be disintegration in the government forces before the close of another session, even if the war is not over. The majority believe that the old Conservative and Liberal parties will, after the war, be restored on approximately the old lines. They say that if there is a Unionist party it will be the Conservative party with a better name, but Conservative nevertheless. They claim that the Unionists or Conservatives will be the more reactionary of the two parties, more particularly in regard to tariff matters, and that the west will never realize its desire for a low tariff or free trade until the present line-up is dissolved. They also claim that a natural after-the-war radical combination will result

Continued on Page 42



The cautious leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier who was more disposed to watch developments on the other side of the house than to undertake the capture of enemy trenches.

Saturday night when the opposition held the first line trenches until midnight. There was also Fighting Frank Carvell, the forceful Fred Pardee and the scrappy J. G. Turiff who had done yeoman service on the opposition benches. There was also a large number of new members from western Canada holding views diametrically opposed to the Conservatives of the east with whom they sat behind the government. It was only natural under such circumstances that the opposition should have shown some disposition not to become too pugnacious, more particularly when they observed that there was a disposition on the part of some of the government's own supporters to mix things up a bit at times. It was a better game they said to themselves to take an intelligent, but not too belligerent, interest in the discussions in the house; to demonstrate that, apart from the one issue of conscription, they were heartily in accord with necessary war measures and to prove that they were men of considerable ability and capacity, upon some of whose shoulders the mantle of power might at a later date appropriately fall. Apparently, the members of the opposition, and more particularly those coming from the province of Quebec, were

ers of ability in the previous parliament, such as Lemieux, Lapointe, Marcil and Boivin are still in the house, while the English-speaking additions to the house from Quebec included at least two new members, who may find places in some future cabinet—A. R. MacMaster, the advanced radical, who represents Brome and the democratic S. W. Jacobs, of Montreal, the first Hebrew who ever represented a Canadian constituency in parliament.

The superior character of the Quebec representation had undoubtedly a lot to do with the discreet attitude assumed by the opposition throughout the session. The majority being men of considerable discernment, were disposed to follow the cautious leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was more disposed to watch developments on the other side of the house than to undertake the capture of enemy trenches. A contributory cause also was the unwillingness of the Liberal representatives from the provinces other than Quebec to force the fighting with Liberal Unionists. As a matter of fact, some of the English-speaking Liberals were inclined to think that even more caution might have been exercised and that some of the divisions of the house asked for by

Save that Surplus by Canning

Some questioning in regard to gardens on a recent trip to the country revealed the fact that the gardens were increased two-fold and sometimes three-fold to meet the need for greater production. Letters come to our office from all parts of the prairie telling us about the larger gardens our women are cultivating. A larger garden means that there will be a greater surplus. There is no patriotism in raising a larger amount of garden stuff only to let it spoil because no planning was done to conserve that surplus. Home canning will be stimulated this year to a much greater capacity than ever before. Some of our people are giving much attention to community canning. "Why have ten women stewing over ten different fires canning vegetables and fruit that could be done in one woman's kitchen by a fewer number and with only one fire?" they are saying. And isn't there logic in it?

I know that all the objections in the catalog are going to be brought out against the scheme, but every community that really wishes to do its canning on an economic and labor-saving basis will find some way past the difficulties. Not even one woman needs to have the muss in her kitchen. An unused granary might be the very best solution of the problem. A stove could be placed in it and the work conducted right there. The only necessity is that there should be an easily available water supply. Many community canners use regular steam pressure canners and other varieties, but some very successful canners advocate the use of wash boilers with some sort of a false bottom contrivance.

The social side of having the farm women meet together to do a common work cannot be too strongly emphasized. Our women have so little opportunity to do "team-work" in their part of farm life that this should appeal to them. Canning needs no great amount of experience to be done successfully. The Department of Agriculture at Washington, has several bulletins on canning with very careful and accurate directions regarding the process. Some community canneries last year canned thousands of quarts with practically no spoilage. In nearly every case they used the regulations sent out by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. A card to Washington asking for all the literature on the subject of canning and evaporating will bring to you a large quantity free of charge.

We have written to those communities in the United States which operated canneries, for the story of their work. Not all the stories will be usable in this country. Probably not all the method of any one will, but they will contain suggestions which can be adapted for use in most communities in this country. "Where there is a will there is a way," and we have no doubt that our farm women will find no difficulty in discovering the "way." The extension service of the Department of Agriculture might assist you by sending a domestic science instructor to demonstrate. Miss Spiller, secretary of the U.F.W.A., Mrs. McNaughtan and Mrs. Haight, of the Saskatchewan W.S.G. G.A., might be able to assist you also.

A Farm Canning Kitchen

It gives me great pleasure to tell you of my small community canning kitchen at Stony Brook. Every one who works

These Stories tell how organized Community Canning Saved Time, Money, Fuel and Temper

ed in the kitchen felt satisfied with their summer's work. This year we hope for even greater success. The kitchen was opened in my children's play-house on our farm, July 3, 1917. The room is 14 feet by 19 feet. One end is all windows with a high shelf around the room, where each day's work was placed, and a row of shelves in one corner for jars, spices, blanching cloths, etc. Adjoining the play-house is a shed which is screened, which proved useful for the sugar barrel, scales, etc. There was no sink nor running water in the kitchen. A hose with spray nozzle being used at the foot of three steps leading from the kitchen. There is a drain in the court-yard. We had a large red and white umbrella over this and wooden slatted platform to stand on. All cold dipping, washing, etc., was done there. The preparation of vegetables was done in our grass court-yard at small tables and camp chairs. The equipment consisted at first of four oil stoves which we did not find satisfactory owing to the heat, smoke, smell and trouble in filling. We have no gas in the village so we tried Blau gas which comes in tanks and was found most satisfactory but expensive. We had eight gas stoves—two of three burners each and six of two burners each, on low wooden benches painted white with black tops, two kitchen tables in centre of room lengthwise, three tin wash boilers with racks made of wire for false bottoms, six blanching kettles with covers holding about six quarts each, two large preserving kettles, six colanders for washing peas, beans and berries, six pans for preparing vegetables, vegetable knives, wooden spoons, wire hooks for lifting jars from wash boilers, two one-quart measures, measuring spoons, salt box and blanching cloths and two wash tubs for washing greens. These things were given or bought in the village.

The bean cutter, cherry pitter, colander washer, scales and 12 overalls for workers came from Wanamakers. Seven hundred dollars was given by the neighbors. Of this \$400 was spent for jars, tins and pails. This year we expect also to can in tin with a pressure cooker and will let you know later of this. We used Good Luck rubbers, E-Z-seal (glass tops) jars, largely half-gallon; 240 gallon tin cans (No. 10) for jam sent to France, 80 wooden pails for jam used in our camps, Army and Aviation.

Three days a week we worked for the soldiers—Saturdays, packing, labelling and storing and cleaning; Wednesday and Friday were called house-wife's days. Anyone could bring jars and sugar or buy at cost price at kitchen, putting up their own fruit and vegetables at the kitchen under the direction of Mrs. Jones, our professional, who was at the kitchen on those two days only. We were greatly helped in our work by Miss Ella Rogers, a Canadian trained nurse, who lives in Medicine Hat, who was in the kitchen daily. The camp fire girls came one day a week and were given a cold lunch under the trees. They did good work. Mrs. Jones gave three weeks of her time in October, transferring the jam to tins for France. The vegetables put up for the soldiers were given to the hospital at Camp Upton, the empty jars being returned.

I should think your ladies could fit up a canning kitchen, with cost of equipment as little or as much as they cared to put into it. I do want to emphasize the fact: "Follow the directions." If product is to boil 90 minutes, 89 is not enough, and be sure water boils vigorously, not simmers.—E. F., Lakeville, Conn.

This year they are taking our No. 10 cans at the same hospital at a price that will help cover the expense of running the kitchen. All the vegetables and some of the fruits were donated last year by neighbors. The work was war work, educational, inducing social co-operation, preventing waste in gardens and orchards.

Including the ton of jam we sent to France, we put up 7,000 quarts of jams, jellies, vegetables, pickles, chili sauce, peaches and other fruits. The greatest output for any one day was 270 quarts. In our small kitchen, we found the best work could be done with three or four efficient workers and 10 or 12 preparing vegetables in the court-yard, although at times we had 40 or 50 volunteer workers. We put up 53 different things. By concentrating on one or two products each day, a larger output could be attained. Farmer's Bulletin No. 839, U.S. Department of Agriculture Division of Publications, Washington, D.C., was used. We used the one-period cold-pack method altogether.—Mrs. H.P.B., Stony Brook, Long Island, New York.

Simple Equipment

It must have been our very simple equipment that caused us to go on records of Department of Agriculture in Washington. I work with the boys and girls in our town as club leader and garden supervisor. Last summer I formed classes of boys (Scouts) and girls in canning also. The boys met here at my home, where we used an outside store room, an oil stove, and a home-made outfit, our washboiler. To make the work more interesting for boys, I also used an outdoor canner. "The Elflo," I think the name was. Of course, we used the cold-pack method, and followed directions exactly. The girls met at the club room of "The Girls' Friendly," where the equipment was the same.

I later taught classes of women this method, but there was no money spent, so far as I know for equipment. We used a room in the Town Hall. Each woman brought her product, jars, rubbers (Good Luck brand), cheese cloth for blanching, dish pan, smaller pans, knives, spoons, etc., just what she would need for working. She was given three or four lessons, and then did her own canning at home. I have yet to hear of any spoilage, unless a good reason for it. For instance, one little girl dropped a jar and later the product was found spoiled, but she also found her jar was cracked! Poor rubbers are the cause of a great deal of spoilage. We use, and I recommend Good Luck rubbers, put up by Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

I should think your ladies could fit up a canning kitchen, with cost of equipment as little or as much as they cared to put into it. I do want to emphasize the fact: "Follow the directions." If product is to boil 90 minutes, 89 is not enough, and be sure water boils vigorously, not simmers.—E. F., Lakeville, Conn.

Used Pressure Canners

We used for cooking, two pressure cookers which cost \$18 each and were

made by the North-western Iron and Steel Works, Eau Claire, Wis. They would take care of about 22 pint tin cans each or 10 quart glass jars. They were connected directly to a boiler at a nearby factory and we were thus able to simply turn a valve when we wished to start the cookers, the pressure most used was 10 pounds and as the pipe was connected with a boiler with 100 pounds, you can see that it was a very easy matter and we did not have to bother with coal or wood to generate steam. However, these cookers can be operated on an ordinary stove, gas or oil stove, but I believe that we have the best possible arrangement. I am of the opinion that several small cookers are better than one large one because in a community cannery there is always small lots of different varieties and it is quite easy to handle them with several cookers.

In addition to the pressure cookers we had two ordinary wash boilers, costing \$1.75 each, one apple parer, three jar lifters, two tumblers, one butcher knife, two garbage cans, two pails, one mop, mop pail, one broom, one dishpan, one box of parowax (for sealing jelly tumblers, etc.), one pair of shears, one brush for applying paste to labels, two racks for holding jars while in boilers and to lift them out, one alarm clock, one pair scales, two agate kettles, one cover, three small knives, one collander, three jar fillers, one pint measure, one-and-a-half pint cup, three small scrub brushes (for scrubbing beets, etc.) one jug, one duplex fork, one salt crock.

Other equipment, we found one sink and one faucet answered our purpose but would advise that you have a long sink if you use tin cans for putting up products. We had a sealing machine from the Emerson Can Company, 146 Summer Street, Boston, Mass., and we used a can that is sealed with said machine without any solder. It makes a splendid container and cost about five-and-a-half cents for pints and six cents for quarts. We put up about 3,520 cans, half of which were in tin.

High school girls did the work and we paid them 15 cents per hour, this year we intend paying them 20 cents per hour provided we have the same girls. We charged people who brought products to the station for canning eight cents per can for the labor. Rubbers and glass jars were furnished at cost. Quart glass jars last year were 73 cents per dozen. We used a gas stove for sterilizing cans, blanching products, etc.

We also agreed with the farmers that whenever they had any surplus products left unsold at the public market, we would can same for them. This resulted in saving a lot of food that would have otherwise been wasted or fed out to livestock.

The outfit cost about \$60 without figuring cost of connecting the pressure cookers to the boilers, this item alone was \$52, much too high in my opinion. It is not absolutely necessary to have them connected in way I mention, still it is the most economical and cleaner way. The Public Safety Committee financed the project and the Food Production and Conservation Committee established the station and I, as stated previously, managed the business. We appointed one girl to have charge of the actual work of canning and two others to help. We started in August and ceased work November 1, 1917. In addition to doing work for

Continued on Page 31



United Farmers of Alberta

*Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta
by the Secretary*

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alberta

OME misunderstanding seems to have arisen among some of our members, concerning the resolution passed by the U.F.A. Executive on May 13, in regard to the order-in-council calling out young men, of the ages 20 to 22. This misunderstanding is not to be wondered at, in view of the various headlines which have appeared in the press in connection with this resolution. Some of our members seem to have taken their interpretation of the Executive resolution from the construction which was put upon it by some newspapers. While this is only natural we think our members would have been well advised to carefully study the resolution itself, apart from any headline or introduction, before making up their minds.

As the writer pointed out in a recent circular the members of the U.F.A. Executive are farmers, like the rest of our members, and are themselves affected by the draft. Not only this, but they have been deliberately chosen by the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. as being among the most respected, and most able, and the most trustworthy representatives of the whole membership. Also some of them have given life-long service to the United Farmers of Alberta, even in lean and trying years.

As was stated in a previous circular, the United Farmers of Alberta is still acting in this matter in the interests of the farmers of this province. First of all two weeks leave for all the drafted men was secured, and now relief has been obtained in case of special hardship, and still the U.F.A. is actively engaged in presenting the farmers case at Ottawa. There are those who think the U.F.A. should have made a vigorous protest to Ottawa. Most of our members will, we believe, realize that this would not have been a wise course to take. We are confident that more tangible results are to be obtained in the desired direction from the action so far taken than would have resulted from any such protest.

The Board of Directors met in session in Calgary on May 30 and 31, and the subject was given further consideration by the full board. While the result of this meeting has not yet been made public, our members can rest assured that their interests are being carefully watched.

The Summer Picnic

Picnics are a splendid means of creating sociability in your community; but if you wish a speaker for your picnic, be careful that you leave time on your program for his address. Also be sure that you so advertise it that the people will feel the speaking is the most important part of the program. Do not arrange for too many games or sports. At a picnic it is better to have the speaking before the ball game but certainly not during the ball game or other sports. If you arrange a picnic for your summer meeting, at least one hour should be allowed for the speaking. We would suggest that two or more locals arrange to meet together where this is feasible. You must not let it become merely "a picnic" or "a frolic," if you wish to discuss association matters profitably.

From "Over There"

It is always interesting to hear from the boys who are "over there." The U.F.A. has many members on the firing line in France, but it is something to receive a Life Membership subscription from one who has been under fire at the front for a year-and-a-half. Pessimists might say that such a member was poking fun at providence. Fine, courageous optimism, say we. We need more of this type of men who can face death daily and yet make careful plans for the future. How inspiring to find a man who has scorned death and destruction at the hands of the Huns for a year-and-a-half, studying how he can benefit his fellow men at home. How fine to think that the U.F.A. and its motto "Equity" is such a man's

inspiration. How many of us at home are deserving to stand in company with such men! Acting Corporal Duffy, recently sent in a life membership fee and also subscribed for stock in the U.G.C. after one-and-a-half year's in the trenches. Acting Corporal Duffy worked hard for the U.F.A. in the early days of settlement in the country east of Snake Valley, in Southern Alberta; taking an active part in the organization of Brunetta, Rolling Prairie, Sweet Valley and later the Lomond locals. Also he was, in company with six other directors, responsible for the organization of the now prosperous and progressive Associated Farmers' Limited, of Lomond, close to which village he homesteaded in the days when the nearest railroad town was either Claremont, High River or Lethbridge. He enlisted in September, 1917, and has been in the trenches since. He writes a very interesting letter to the Central office, in which among other things, he states that they were reading President Wood's speech to the last annual convention, in the trenches. He says he hopes to work for the good old U.F.A. after the war. Mrs. Duffy is still living at Lomond. We give Acting Corporal Duffy's address in case any of our members would like to drop him a line: Address Pte. (Act. Corporal) H. J. Duffy, 737235, Canadian Infantry Battalion, "Canadian Scottish," B.E.F., France. Acting Corporal Duffy is a U.F.A. member to be proud of. Lang may his lum reek!

Tolland Keeps Tab

The secretary of Tolland local writes: Since organizing in March, this local has been holding its meetings regularly. While our membership is small owing to our community being sparsely settled, our members are receiving great help through buying supplies co-operatively. We have sent for nearly everything we needed in carrying on our spring work, and at our last meeting one car load of lumber was ordered with the promise of another car a little later. Just as a matter of comparison, the secretary is keeping a record of the amount saved on each order over local prices, and he hopes to have a fine record to present to the members at the annual meeting.

I cannot speak too highly of the advantages of dealing through The Farmers' Co-operative Elevators; they provide a place where the farmers can go and purchase supplies at the lowest possible cost, and in most cases in less than carload lots, the latter being a great help where small amounts are required.

Through the united efforts of the various locals of this vicinity, a Livestock Association has been formed at Vermillion, and while it has only started it is expected later to handle the most of the livestock which is to be sold at that point.

New Local at Normandale

The farmers of the Normandale district, realizing the necessity and importance of the United Farmers of Alberta organization, met in the Normandale school-house on Saturday, April 6, for the purpose of organizing a local in that district. A number of the members of the Lone Butte local, who had been asked to come over and assist them in getting organized were there and took a very active part in the meeting.

W. W. Sim, president of the Lone Butte local was appointed chairman of the meeting, while J. Higginbottom, vice-president of Lone Butte acted as secretary. The farmers of the district seemed to be very enthusiastic over the new work which they were about to undertake, and the organization of a

new local with a good number paid-up members was the result of the meeting.

J. Higginbottom first addressed the meeting for some fifty minutes, pointing out very clearly the many good things which had already been accomplished for the farmers through the efforts of the U.F.A. and other farmers' organizations, and also the many things which might still be accomplished by the extending and strengthening of the organization which has already done so much for the farmers of this province.

After Mr. Higginbottom's address the meeting proceeded to elect officers for the new local. Several nominations were made for president, vice-president and secretary, but after a vote of the meeting had been taken it was found that H. C. Sim was elected president; D. C. Smith, vice-president and W. R. Fitzsimmons, secretary. Four directors, Messrs. C. C. Wheeler, W. Shaw, A. G. Broe and J. T. Ryan, were also appointed, after which the meeting was placed under the management of the newly elected officers who at once took their places and commenced to do business.

Several questions were brought up by the new members and discussed for some time after which the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Higginbottom and H. C. Sim then left to attend another meeting that same evening at Wheatland where they found a new local already organized.

Both the new locals will no doubt prove to be a good success and will certainly do credit to the district in which they have been formed as well as being a help to the whole organization.

Galarneauville No. 824

A meeting was held in the Galarneauville district, Bow River Constituency, on Saturday, May 18, at which a new local was formed. Fourteen farmers were present. G. A. Forster, director for the Bow River Constituency, gave an inspiring and interesting address on co-operation and the possibilities that could be attained in this district. He also spoke on the achievements of the Central organization, and what they had accomplished in the interests of the farmers of Alberta. Mr. Bradshaw, of Pandora, explained what they were doing at Pandora and how the farmers had benefited by co-operation.

Norman W. Dorman was elected secretary. Meetings will be held on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

Veteran Going Strong

John Ralston, Secretary of the Veteran local writes:

On this page of The Guide some time ago you gave a letter as from Jas. Lee, of Veteran. To correct some impressions that may have been taken from that letter, we beg to say that Mr. Lee is secretary of a new local (Northland local) some of whose members did belong to the Veteran local but have now formed a local nearer home. The Veteran local has 125 members, meetings are held alternate Saturday afternoons through the winter and have a very good attendance. At our last meeting before spring work started, the members had a joint meeting with the Veteran U.F.W.A. (who have about 45 members) and with about 80 present. A very interesting meeting was held, with papers and speeches on subjects of interest to both organizations, also a discussion as to ways of increasing membership.

The U.F.A. at the Big Fairs

The U.F.A. Central office has arranged to have tents placed at the Calgary and Edmonton Exhibitions. The U.F.W.A. will co-operate in the same man-

ner. It is hoped that these tents on the exhibition grounds will be appreciated by the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members. Farmers and farm women in Alberta, attending the Edmonton and Calgary exhibitions are invited to make the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. tent their headquarters at the exhibition. If the weather is hot, attendance at the exhibition is particularly trying, and there is need for some place to go for a brief rest.

Both the Edmonton and Calgary fairs have set apart one day to be observed as United Farmers day. In Calgary, this will be Tuesday, July 2, and in Edmonton, Wednesday, July 10. We are sure members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. will appreciate the honor which is done to them by the Fair Associations, in thus setting apart one day in honor of our association. It is hoped that our members will reciprocate by showing their interest in these exhibitions, and especially by supporting United Farmers day at these exhibitions.

The day which has been set apart for United Farmers day at both exhibitions is one of the best days of the fairs. Also it is worth while to keep in mind that our Annual Secretaries' Conventions will be held in Calgary and Edmonton during the fairs, and our secretaries will be on hand on the U.F.A. days and some of the other days of the exhibitions. This will be a good opportunity to get acquainted, and farmers can introduce their friends to the local secretary at the exhibition, and assist their friends and their organization in this way.

It would be a good piece of advertising for the U.F.A. if local U.F.A.'s could arrange to place a rest tent at each local fair. The U.F.W.A.'s might co-operate. There is no doubt that this service would be greatly appreciated, and would increase the respect of the farmers in the locality of our organization.

U.F.A. Briefs

Who says the U.F.A. is not broad in its scope? At a meeting of the Lone Butte local recently, a quantity of gopher poison was sold, and a discussion took place on divorce as well as a number of other topics.

The monthly meeting of the Rusylia local of the U.F.A., was held on May 31. The attendance was not as large as usual owing to bad roads and weather. Summerfallow-breaking and grubbing was discussed at the meeting.

McCafferty local have increased their membership from 46 to 76. Mr. Smith, the energetic secretary, has passed his seventieth year. He can give pointers to some of the younger men on "how to hustle."

H. L. Dundas, secretary of Bear Lake local union, reports that at their last meeting, the purchasing of a supply of binder-twine was discussed. A discussion also took place on the shipping of livestock, and it was decided to ship hogs, co-operatively, to the Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, next fall. A picnic was held on May 24, at which there was a good time. The Red Cross booth in charge of the Local Auxiliary did a gratifying business.

The members of Carlton local No. 253, observed U.F.A. Sunday on May 19, by officially opening their new hall. There was a large attendance. Mr. Good, of Youngstown, being the speaker. A collection was taken for the Y.M.C.A. Military Fund, amounting to \$14.25.

Convention Date Changed

The dates of the Secretaries' Convention have been changed from July 9 and 10 to July 10 and 11. This change has been made necessary owing to the train service from northern points.

Manitoba Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Main St., Winnipeg

THE Brandon district campaign made a good start last week, and local workers continuing the canvass for membership and subscriptions to The Guide look for very gratifying results.

On Monday night, the meeting at Douglas resulted in the organization of a local association with an initial membership of 18, and the expectation is that the number will be doubled in a short time. W. A. Wilkie was elected president and W. A. Muirhead, secretary.

On Tuesday evening, at Kemnay, there was an attendance of about 50, and a very enthusiastic meeting. The Kemnay branch has its territory very thoroughly canvassed and a Women's Section is in successful operation.

On Wednesday evening, at Little Souris, the meeting was held in the Union Church, the Rev. Mr. Meach presiding. The attendance was about 100, with a large proportion of ladies. Mr. Fitton, of Brandon, enlivened the proceedings with three splendid solos. Little Souris also has a strong Women's Section.

On Thursday evening, at Justice, there was an attendance of about 65. The branch here is young yet having been organized in February last, but they have a number of fine workers and expect to add considerably to their membership during the campaign period.

On Friday evening, there was a good meeting at Chater, about half of whom were women. Here also most of the men of the community are already enrolled and some ten women added their names to the roll at the close of the meeting.

In addition to the regularly organized series of meetings, Miss Roe met with the Women's Section of Forrest association, on Wednesday afternoon and addressed them on the work; and on Saturday evening she returned to Douglas where a second meeting had been arranged for. At this meeting there was a very encouraging attendance (nearly 50), the majority being women. D. G. McKenzie and some of the other workers of the district spoke and Miss Roe presented at length the claims of the women's work.

The success of the series was rendered possible by the efficient preparatory work and advertising and the transportation service arranged for by D. G. McKenzie, of Forrest. He carried the speakers from point to point throughout the whole week with his car and assisted with the program at most of the meetings. The speakers would cordially recommend to every district in Manitoba to provide itself at the earliest moment with a Donald McKenzie, or some one of his type. The success of district work, and especially the success of a special campaign, depends upon having such a man.

Two ideas are impressed by the series so far. One is the superlative advantage of combination of forces. Having a trio of speakers representing the association, the Women's Section and the Company, is unquestionably the best working plan devised yet. If the trio were made a quartette by adding a representative of The Guide it would be perfection. The second is the idea of having a conference of the speakers with the officers and directors either before or after the meeting. A ten minutes friendly conference will often help to impress the local board with a recognition of its responsibility for "going after" membership. Plans may be laid for "clinching" the results of the meeting by immediate follow-up work.

Marquette District

The following meetings have been proposed for the Marquette district during the first and second weeks of July. It is possible that some slight changes will be made by representatives from the various points mentioned, who are to meet in Shoal Lake on Friday, June 14. Any revision that is made at this meeting can not be got into this week's Guide but will be announced the following week.

Speakers: W. R. Wood, C. H. Burnell, Mrs. H. Robinson, July 1, 8 p.m., Cordova; July 2, 2 p.m., Tremaine; 8 p.m., Riverdale. July 3, afternoon, Shoal Lake. July 4, 2 p.m., Russell; 8 p.m., Endeliffe; July 5, 2 p.m., Shellmouth; 8 p.m., Assesippi. July 6, 2 p.m., Angusville; 8 p.m., Silverton. July 8, 2 p.m., Sandy Lake; 8 p.m., Erickson. July 9, 2 p.m., Oakburn; 8 p.m., Elphinstone. July 10, 2 p.m., Newdale; 8 p.m., Strathclair. July 11, 2 p.m., Kellos; 8 p.m., Solsgirth. July 12, 2 p.m., Birlest; 8 p.m., Foxwarren. July 13, 2 p.m., Binscarth.

Provencher District

Speakerst: R. C. Henders, E. E. Bayne, Mrs. J. S. Wood. July 2, 8 p.m., Emerson. July 3, 2 p.m., Lowe Farm; 8 p.m., Morris. July 4, 2 p.m., Sanford; 8 p.m., Sperling. July 5, 2 p.m., Niverville; 8 p.m., Otterburne. July 6, 2 p.m., Avonlea.

Emerson will include Ridgeville.

Morris will include St. Jean and St. Elizabeth.

Sanford will include Brunkild and Starbuck.

Sperling will be held for the purpose of organizing a new association.

Otterburne will include St. Pierre.

Pine Creek Resolution

The following resolution comes from Pine Creek local association:

Resolved that

Whereas the action of the government in the recent draft is in direct opposition to the pledges given before the federal election that no man needed for the maintenance of production would be taken from the land,

And whereas, while we recognize the necessity for men for war and are not opposed to conscription, the necessity for increased production is still as great as ever,

And whereas, the raising of bigger and better crops is rendered impossible by the effect of the draft,

And whereas, there are thousands of men in non-essential occupations (commercial travellers, insurance agents, etc.) available for military service,

Therefore we, the farmers of Pine Creek and district, not seeking exemption as a class, but in the interests of the war necessity of food production, endorse the action of the eastern farmers in protesting against the conscription of all the boys from the farm and insist that if the big crop which is expected is not realized, the government and not the farmer must be held responsible.

Geysir Resolution

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the local association at Geysir at a recent meeting:

Whereas the acute food shortage of the world indicates approaching famine, and,

Whereas the farmers are nobly endeavoring to answer the call for increased production, and,

Whereas the ruthless drafting of farmers and farmers' sons is draining the country of experienced farm hands, to the ruination of numerous farm homes and the depletion of food production;

Therefore, be it hereby resolved that we, the members of the Grain Growers' Association of Geysir, protest emphatically against the policy of the Union government in regard to its drastic measures in drafting farmers and farmers' sons for military service, and be it also resolved that we urge the executive of the Grain Growers' of Manitoba to take this matter up as immediately and effectively as possible.

Lining Up With Others

That is the ideal we hold. Practical combination of energies, intelligent pull-

men in the spirit of the golden rule shall live together in equity and happiness.

Your Opportunity

Has your opportunity come yet—the opportunity through which your mark upon the life of your time is to be made? Without being like a Micawber waiting for something to "turn up" you have watched for the day when you might "take occasion by the hand" and effect something more, something greater than merely the day's grind with its meagre return—when you might by linking up your life energy to some "tide in the affairs of men," have share in something large enough, something lasting enough, something of enough advantage to humanity to stand as a life work. Has your opportunity come yet?

Others Find Theirs

Whether it be for you or not I cannot say, but of this I am unalterably convinced that within the next ten years a very large number of young men and women are going to find in the rural life movement of the Grain Growers' and United Farmers' their chief opportunities of life-service and of personal development and self-realization. May it not be that this movement is for you too, the "occasion" which you may take by the hand, the tide which "taken at the flood" may be the very making of your life? May it not be wise for you to look closely at the movement in the light of the possibility of its being for you personally, your life's supreme opportunity?

A Reasonable Prospect

Its demands are not unreasonable. You do not require special talent or education. You will require training, but the service of the movement will furnish that. You begin with just what you have, and offer to your own community, through your local association, just whatever service you can render. It may be drumming up members for a meeting or making a contribution to a program; or going to the station to meet a speaker; or driving a car over to an adjacent local meeting; or commanding some phase of the work; or acting on a committee or taking part in a debate or formulating a resolution. These things are not trifles. The local association that has a dozen members that can be counted upon, that are always ready to do things of this sort is a local that is enviable rich and likely to be more than ordinarily effective. This big opportunity gives you a chance to begin today, and with the equipment you have at hand.

You Must Do It Yourself

"One cannot get one's thinking done vicariously." This sentence from a recent magazine expresses one of the fundamental principles of Grain Growerism. The manufacturers, the railway corporations, the implement dealers, the loan companies have been doing our thinking or rather "doing" us by their thinking. They "thought" early in the war that a seven-and-a-half per cent. tariff raise would help them. They "thought" later that a 15 per cent. raise in railway rates would be of real assistance to them. They think today that "Canadian Reconstruction" would be a good appellation for the new special privilege propaganda association. We, the farmers, hadn't thought early enough or widely enough to prevent them. And while today we bear our bondage and pay our tribute we have several more "thinks" coming. The Grain Growers are organized to help to clear and effective thinking, and "one cannot get one's thinking done vicariously."

What we hope for is the substitution for the clash of competing ambitions, for groupings and alliances, of a real European partnership based on the recognition of equal rights, and established and enforced by the common will.—H. Asquith.

You May Miss Red Bobs

Seager Wheeler's New Wheat

The Seed is being Distributed Now-Apply for Yours

RED BOBS

Red Bobs Wheat is the most important agricultural development of recent years. The evidence establishing the superiority of this new variety is conclusive.

Under ordinary circumstances this discovery would have been seized upon by private interests and exploited. Enormous prices would have been charged, the middlemen would have taken extortionate profits, and only the wealthiest farmers could have purchased the seed.

The Grain Growers' Guide will distribute all of Mr. Wheeler's different varieties of wheat during the next two years. The Guide has paid a high price for this wheat. Mr. Wheeler is entitled to this, but through its system of distribution The Guide, instead of cornering the wheat for personal profit, is placing it within easy reach of every farmer in Western Canada. To make it easy for anyone to secure Mr. Wheeler's new wheat all of the available supply will be distributed during the summer months.

You cannot buy any of this grain.

You can secure as much as you care to earn by aiding us in extending The Guide's field of usefulness. The Guide has published a Red Bobs Book that tells the secret of Mr. Wheeler's unusual success. It also gives the records of this new wheat and tells the interesting story of its discovery and development. This book should be read by every man that is raising grain in any one of the three western provinces.

Since its organization The Guide has always endeavored to render a practical service—a service that would aid in making agriculture more profitable. The Red Bobs Book was published with this end in view.

We will send a copy of this valuable book—**FREE**—to any person upon application. There is a copy of this book for **YOU**. It will be mailed without any obligation on your part. Mail the coupon today and your copy will be forwarded by return of post.

**THE CHIEF GRAIN INSPECTOR OF CANADA
GRADES RED BOBS AS NO. 1 HARD**

The GRAIN GROWERS' Guide
WINNIPEG - MAN.



Illustrations showing size and head characteristics of different varieties, natural size. I.—Red Bobs. II.—Improved Marquis. III.—Red Fife. IV.—Prelude.

SEAGER WHEELER, the wheat wizard of the North American Continent, has developed a new wheat. Of this grain Mr. Wheeler says, "I believe Red Bobs will revolutionize the grain industry of Western Canada. Grown on my own farm, side by side with Marquis, it has outyielded Marquis by eight to ten bushels per acre, and ripens from six to eight days earlier."

Mr. Wheeler has been ten years in developing this wheat. In both plot and field tests he has found that—

RED BOBS

RIPENS Six to Ten Days Earlier Than Marquis

YIELDS More Per Acre Than Marquis.

MILLING VALUE Equal to Marquis

GRADES NO. 1 HARD

Due to its earlier ripening Red Bobs is seldom injured by rust or frost.

You can secure seed of this new wheat, but you will have to make your reservation NOW. Clip the Coupon in the lower right-hand corner of this page, it will bring details by return of post.

This Red Bobs Book will be sent FREE!

It tells the interesting story of the development of Red Bobs Wheat and how you can get the seed.

FREE



Fill in your name and address on the coupon opposite and mail to us at Winnipeg; it will bring the Red Bobs Book and the chance of securing seed of this variety. Do this NOW.

COUPON
TEAR THIS COUPON OFF HERE
Send me FREE, the Red Bobs Book.
Name _____
P.O. _____
Prov. _____
G5

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

THE women members of the Harwood local recently held a dance and entertainment in aid of the Red Triangle Fund of the Y.M.C.A.

The proceedings took place in the Harwood school, and as a result a cheque for the sum of \$100 was remitted to the Central office, to be forwarded to the headquarters of the Fund.

Loverna Farmers Help Red Cross

A box social, concert, and dance took place in the schoolhouse, Loverna, on May 17, in aid of the Red Cross. This was promoted by the Antelope Park Local of the Grain Growers Association. There was a good muster of farmers and their families from the surrounding district. A lengthy programme had been prepared, and under the direction of the chairman, Mr. Montgomery, was rendered in a way that gave much pleasure to the audience.

Mr. F. Waldron assumed the role of auctioneer, and realized the sum of \$40.45 by the sale of the 12 boxes offered. Miss L. Schmalzbaumer's "little wee house" reached the top figure, viz., \$4.75.

After the refreshments had been disposed of, dancing commenced, the young folks keeping up the fun until daylight warned them that another day had begun. The total proceeds amounted to the sum of \$45.00, which was forwarded to the Central office for the Red Cross Fund, by the secretary, Mr. Fred Waldron.

East Manitou Local

The delegates representing the East Manitou local of our association at the annual convention, returned home enthused at the possibilities of service which lie in the legal bureau, and at a special meeting of the local they placed the matter before the members, with the result that it was unanimously decided to hold a Whist Drive and Dance, as a means of assisting the bureau in its work.

There was a good turnout on the evening appointed, and an enjoyable time was spent with the cards. After supper dancing was indulged in, and this was kept up until the early hours of the morning. As a consequence a sum of \$27.00 was raised for the emergency fund, which amount has been remitted to the Central office.

Big Rally in District Five

With the advent of the summer weather our members are looking forward to fine times out of doors. There will be a little easing off of indoor meetings and out-door gatherings will to some extent take their place. The time of warmth and sunshine is the time of merry-making, when young, middle-aged and old may gather and enjoy themselves to their hearts' content.

In harmony with this spirit the Wapole, Kelso, Spring Creek, Fairlight and Wawota locals have arranged to hold a big rally on July 4. Mr. Ketcheson, secretary of Spring Creek local, being appointed secretary. They are hoping to arrange for a number of speakers to attend, and in the event of a fine day expect to have a big crowd to listen and drink in the good things that will be told them. The committee will undoubtedly do their best to make this a time of enjoyment and profit to all, and it will be the business of the farmers of this district now to take advantage of the facilities for information and social enjoyment which will be put in their way. We hope to hear a good report of the proceedings.

Admission of Non-Farmers

A letter has been received at the Central office, from which we make the following extract, viz.:-

"Will you kindly let me know by return mail if there is any objection to

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

accepting merchants and others from the near-by towns who are not farmers, as members, and shareholders in our co-operative store? Would we be compromising our position in any way—*they being all located 20 to 21 miles away?*

Through personal efforts we can get about fifteen merchants, barristers and others to become members and take shares in our association."

Ed. Note.—The above letter raises a very interesting question, viz., how far is it wise to admit outside people, that is, people not directly interested in farming—into membership in the association? In this connection one thing must be kept in mind. The Grain Growers' Association is essentially an association of farmers and was organized to promote the interests of farmers, and this must be the touchstone in deciding every question of membership. The first consideration in every individual case must be whether or not the person in question is in sympathy with the ideals of the association. There are no doubt many non-farming people outside our association who, if admitted, would be a source of strength. There are others whose admission would be detrimental, owing to the fact that their own private interests conflict with those of the association. It is necessary, therefore, in deciding these questions, the character, business connections, and sympathies of each individual applicant should be taken into full consideration. Mere friendship should certainly not be a deciding factor if our locals are to be the power for good in their own communities that they might be. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is an Association of farmers, and farmers in any and every local should certainly be in the ascendant. If this is secured there should not be any danger of the interests of the farmers being jeopardized. The interests of urban and city dwellers are largely identical with those of the association, and their help and influence would be most useful in enabling the association to reach its goal. This matter is entirely in the hands of the locals, and must be left to their decision, but they would in all cases do well to keep the above principles in mind. A small membership committee to decide upon the standing of candidates for admission before being admitted would be a good feature.

Wessels Has Big Increase

The Wessels G.G.A. has had a membership drive, and it has been successful. The local had a total of 26 members, and that did not satisfy, hence the drive.

It was decided that the drive should take the form of a contest, and sides were chosen, with E. F. Hunter and W. G. Groves as captains, the losing side to furnish supper for the winners. W. G. Groves won, and E. F. Hunter and his men provided the suppers. Between them the two sides secured 80 new members, raising the total to 106. This is a good piece of work on which our Govan friends are to be congratulated. The contest lasted two weeks.

At the close of the contest a social evening was spent, a musical programme being given by local talent, followed by dancing.

The Wessels local has made a good start. The creation and development of a good social feeling is the first step. Get a good feeling among the people and wonders can often be accomplished. The next step is to lead on gradually to educational work. Once get the people to see and recognize their needs, and a great change for the better will be brought about. "Organization, education, and co-operation will bring the farmer into his own."

ests among your many locals will be heartily appreciated."

Chautauqua Program

H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, and President of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, will give an address on the fifth afternoon of the following Chautauqua engagements. The Chautauqua program covers a period of six days in each of the places mentioned, and Mr. Wood will speak for about one hour on the date mentioned, beginning at 3:30 o'clock. Following the address of Mr. Wood, the Chautauqua tent is to be turned over for the use of the S.G.G.A., and we will then hold a Grain Growers meeting or rally.

Date of Chautauqua	Place	Mr. Wood's Date
June 22 to June 28	Macklin	(5th day) June 27
June 24 to June 29	Wilkie	June 28
June 25 to July 1	Biggar	June 29
June 26 to July 2	N. Battleford	July 1
June 27 to July 3	Radisson	July 2
June 28 to July 4	Prince Albert	July 3
June 29 to July 5	Stanley	July 4
July 1 to July 2	Craik	July 5
July 2 to July 3	Gowan	July 6
July 3 to July 4	Watrous	July 8
July 4 to July 10	Yellow Grass	July 9
July 5 to July 11	Stoughton	July 10
July 6 to July 12	Oxbow	July 11
July 18 to July 24	Grenfell	July 23
July 19 to July 25	Ellbow	July 24
July 31 to Aug. 6	Allask	Aug. 5
Aug. 2 to Aug. 8	Cabri	Aug. 7
Aug. 3 to Aug. 9	Morse	Aug. 8
Aug. 5 to Aug. 10	Gull Lake	Aug. 9
Aug. 6 to Aug. 12	Eastend	Aug. 10
Aug. 7 to Aug. 13	Vanguard	Aug. 12
Aug. 8 to Aug. 14	LaPleche	Aug. 13
Aug. 9 to Aug. 15	Mossbank	Aug. 14
Aug. 10 to Aug. 16	Blercrest	Aug. 15

Other Chautauqua Dates

The above list includes all of Mr. Wood's Chautauqua engagements in Saskatchewan during this summer. But we are expecting to hold a Grain Growers' meeting in connection with each of the following Chautauqua engagements. Our meeting will occur about four o'clock in the afternoon of the fourth day of the Chautauqua, following the address of the afternoon as indicated in the Chautauqua program:

Date of Chautauqua	Place	Our Hall's Date
July 8 to July 12	Swift Current	(4th day) July 10
July 8 to July 13	Estevan	July 11
July 13 to July 19	Indian Head	July 17
July 15 to July 20	Regina	July 18
July 16 to July 22	Weyburn	July 19
July 17 to July 23	Milestone	July 20
July 18 to July 24	Morlach	July 22
July 19 to July 25	Maple Creek	July 23
July 26 to Aug. 1	Kerrobert	July 30
July 27 to Aug. 2	Kindersley	July 31
July 28 to Aug. 3	Rosetown	Aug. 1
July 30 to Aug. 5	Conquest	Aug. 2
July 31 to Aug. 6	Saskatoon	Aug. 3
Aug. 1 to Aug. 7	Moose Jaw	Aug. 5

Ed. Note.—Anyone who has ever attended a Chautauqua meeting will not need to be reminded of its value. He will have carried away with him too vivid a recollection to be easily effaced. But for the sake of those who have never had that pleasurable experience we may say that these meetings are far more than mere entertainments. They are indeed entertainments of the highest order, but they are also intellectual feasts, and no one can attend them without going away a better man or a better woman. We would, therefore, urge all our members who are able to attend one or more of these performances, and if they cannot attend each session to be sure to be present on the date of Mr. Wood's engagement.

Order Your Coal or Freeze

Have you ordered your winter's supply of coal yet? There's going to be a difficulty with respect to this commodity next winter. While the railways might serve us better they cannot do the impossible. When the grain begins to move it will have the preference, and coal will have to take second place. If you do not get your fuel before harvest you will have an excellent chance to freeze next winter and the blame will be your own.

Turn Wheat Into Elevator Now

All surplus wheat is wanted overseas; and the Board of Grain Supervisors urges that all wheat now in farmers' hands should immediately be delivered to the elevators. If you are holding wheat, even for the purpose of seeding in 1919, you are running a grave risk, as drastic action may be taken with those who fail to respond. Get your wheat into the elevator at your point. You will help the Allies and save yourself from trouble.



"Gay Lad 16th," the \$20,000 Champion Hereford Sire, owned by Frank Collicott, Crossfield, and one of the greatest bulls of the breed.

English and American Herefords *An Old Country Expert's Impressions*

ALITTLE over a year ago W.G.C. Britten, secretary of the English Hereford Cattle Society, paid an extended visit to America, and attended a large number of shows as well as visiting many of the best herds on this continent. It is frequently asked why importations are made of many of our greatest breeds of livestock. In writing to England on his impressions of American Herefords, later published in the Breeders' Gazette, Chicago, Mr. Britten gives one of the outstanding reasons for the continuance of their importations and of the necessity for them in future. The following is his letter:

"One thing especially struck me, and that was the splendid general average of all the classes in quality. One did not see any tail, so noticeable at English shows, but this can easily be explained away by the fact that exhibitors here have to send their cattle often thousands of miles and consequently they are not going to waste their money sending inferior animals, and they are also very jealous of their reputations. I was far more struck with the female classes than the male. Perhaps this is on account of the female classes at our shows being usually so small. Where it is possible to see in England an entry of 25 old cows, 24 two-year-old heifers, and classes of yearling heifers 40 and 39."

"With regard to the bull classes I think our best are superior to the American tops, especially in size. Sentry and Newton Albion, for instance, would have made the old bulls here look very small. The grand champion bull at Kansas City was a two-year-old, exhibited by R. H. Hazlett. He was a very smooth and level bull, perhaps a bit coarse in his shoulders and a trifle effeminate in his head, but otherwise very symmetrical. He, however, lacked size and bone, compared with our English show bulls. This description, I think, applies to all the bull classes.

They are, as I always thought, beautifully made, level, symmetrical, full of quality, with excellent color and markings, and good horns and heads, but lacking in those most essential points, size and bone. This was far more noticeable in the males than females.

The group classes and herd classes were most interesting and impressive to me, showing as they did the marvelous pitch of perfection to which the Amer-



Front View of "Gay Lad 16th."

icans have brought the Herefords by systematic breeding and selection. It would be a great object lesson to many of our breeders to see this show and to witness the intense interest displayed both by breeders and herdsmen. I am still of the opinion that English breeders would be more than foolish to show their best females. We have none too many now, and cannot afford to lose any. Concentrate all efforts on producing the best bulls. Continue to breed for size and bone; that is my advice, and I am more than ever convinced about it after seeing this show.

"I have had heaps of arguments on this point, and practically all breeders will admit that now is the time for the American breeder to introduce some more English blood and thus regain the size and bone of the original type.

Future Demand for English Bulls

"We had a most striking and conclusive proof of this at the show. Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., who was the first to recognize the necessity of breeding more size into the cattle here, and during the past two years he has made importations of some of the best English cattle. He sent to the sale held here the two-year-old bull Shucknall Monarch, which he bought last year from Henry Moore, Shucknall. The bull was not exhibited, but was sent for sale and primarily to show to the breeders the difference between the English and American bull. Standing

as he did right amongst the other bulls of his age and considerably older he simply dwarfed them, and when he came into the ring for sale the auctioneer made very complimentary allusions to him and afterwards called on me to say a few words to the company with reference to the bull and English cattle generally. It was, as you can see, an unique opportunity for me, and I took it, explaining my theory that it was necessary for the American breeder to import some fresh blood and

pointing out the absolute superiority of Shucknall Monarch, which was by no means an exceptionally large bull in England over any bull exhibited at the show. I must say my remarks were received with the utmost cordiality, and when the bull was sold for \$3,000—the top price by \$500 of the whole sale—the enthusiasm was intense. I must say I felt exceptionally proud, and if I do no more good all the rest of my tour I feel

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1917 Alone.—The cost for 1917 alone for all hail insurance written, both company and municipal, including all expenses of management, was only \$2.44 for each \$100 insurance.

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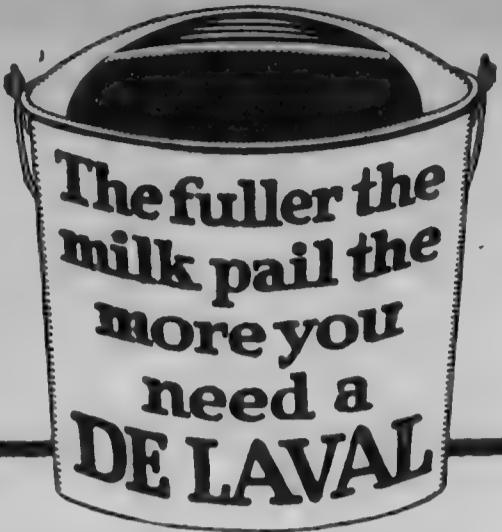
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that my trip has not been in vain. After the sale I had the opportunity of discussing English Herefords with a large number of breeders and they all, especially the western ranchmen, agreed that they must have more size and bone.

"I had the opportunity of meeting the Board of Directors of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, and discussed with them the question of altering their rules regarding the registration of English cattle. I was very favorably received, and they promised carefully to consider the question. I am convinced that a great demand is shortly coming for the very best English bulls—only the very best, remember—so English breeders must wake up and prepare for it. Keep the best females, select and breed only from the best, use careful judgment in the selection of stock bulls, and above all retain the size and bone, which are the most essential points."

No More Holsteins in Britain

The name Holstein has been officially extinguished in Great Britain as well as in New Zealand. In both lands the big black-and-white cattle are now known simply as Friesians. In South Africa they have always been called Friesland cattle.

It has been a misnomer ever since it was applied to the Dutch breed by a few early United States importers. The province of Friesland in Holland was the original home of the breed, and the Friesian breeders have always protested that the use of the name Holstein was a great injustice to them. Schleswig-Holstein is a German duchy, taken from the Danes, and has no claim whatever to recognition in connection with Friesland cattle.

Mr. Trevor Williams, President of the British Friesian Cattle Society, recently wrote to the secretary of the Canadian Association, as follows:

"At the last annual general meeting of this society it was decided to eliminate the word 'Holstein' from our title, and this society will henceforth be known as the British Friesian Cattle Society. I have been asked by the general body of members to communicate this decision to you, and to express the hope that it may be possible for your Association to take action of a similar nature. A letter on this subject has also been sent to the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The organization in New Zealand has already adopted the course suggested, and other colonies will no doubt follow suit."

"The original name of our society was the British Holstein Cattle Society. We added the word Holstein some few years ago, not only to accentuate the predominant type in our herds, but to come into line of uniformity with the associations of the American continent. Now that the two mother countries and the Empire are fighting together against a common enemy, of which the word 'Holstein' is a suggestive irritant, we would much like to see the uniformity maintained by your association adopting the course which I put before you. If you can see your way to bring the matter for consideration before your governing body, I shall be deeply grateful."—Circular of Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association.

Editor's Note.—There is a certain merit in the above recommendation. Nearly 40 years ago cattle were brought to America under the names Holstein and Dutch Friesian, being sold as different breeds and championed by different breed associations. The name Holstein has no application in Holland, but refers to a small province in what is now Germany, as mentioned above. This province is about 100 miles east of the Holland border. The word Friesian is derived from Friesland province, Holland, and no such combined name as "Holstein-Friesian" is used in Europe. There is no doubt the latter half of the name is simpler and more appropriate. Of course, the breed is not confined to Holland in continental Europe by any means, but is extensively kept in Belgium and north-western Germany.

There is another aspect of this question, however, worth consideration. The clumsiness of the dual name has resulted in America in the last half "Friesian" being generally dropped by not only most dairymen and farmers



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when discussing the breed, but even the breed associations in Canada and United States have for all practical purposes forgotten the latter half of the word and the breed has become popularly known simply as "Holsteins." True, the official letterheads of the associations carry the dual name, but practically it is extinct, or shortly would be, in America. To change the name of this great breed of cattle all over the continent of America particularly, where it is just becoming stabilized, would be no small job, would cause a vast amount of confusion and would undoubtedly result in the loss of a great deal of well handled publicity and energy in making the breed popular. Only those who fully know the value of a name and have some appreciation of advertising will realize this as it should be.

So far as the name "Holstein" being German is concerned, the facts are that Schleswig-Holstein was originally part of Denmark, not Germany, and while now a part of the latter country, the average farmer or breeder of this great breed of cattle knows little or nothing as to whether the name is Dutch, German or Danish. Probably, if the war resulted in this province being handed over to Holland, some one would want to change the name again.

The main point is that it is in America Holstein-Friesians have made their great reputation as the most numerous and greatest of dairy breeds. All the great records of the breed and its chief reputation have been established here. The number of real Holstein-Friesian herds in Britain are negligible, though New Zealand has many very excellent ones. No importations have been made to America from Europe for a long time. It is very doubtful if it would not be a grave mistake in the hectic war excitement prevailing at present to make such a change. If by chance we should at any time find Holland an enemy instead of a neutral, what would Friesian men do—get a new name altogether? Any such change should have most careful consideration before receiving official recommendation from either the American or Canadian Holstein-Friesian associations.

"Oleo" Profits.

We have grown accustomed to hearing it said by the packers that there is no profit in the meat business, that it is the "by-products" where they make any money, if at all. Granting that all this is true, it probably explains why the sale of oleomargarine is pushed so hard and has in the past been the centre around which so much fraud and deceit has been practised in its sale.

After three years of investigation by competent and trustworthy investigators, it has been found that the net profits received on the wholesale or jobbers' prices on medium grade "oleo" amounts to 39.6 per cent, while during the same period the manufacturers' net profit on a pound of butter has been only 2.2 per cent. Comparative figures, gathered during the same time, show that the cost of raw material was for the manufacture of a pound of butter 84.3 per cent, while the raw material in oleomargarine cost 52.1 per cent.; the costs of manufacture were for oleomargarine 8.3 per cent, and for butter 13.5 per cent. From the foregoing figures of profits, it is to wonder why the price of the poor man's spread is not lower than it is in comparison with butter.—Butter, Cheese and Egg Journal.

Give the Boy a Cow

He owned a horse, just a boy's horse until he got the Holstein fever. Then he traded his horse for a cow his father owned. Then he tested the cow and made something over 600 pounds of milk and 20 pounds of butter with her. Her heifer calf he raised and in due time she freshened and then he got 26.58 pounds of butter in seven days on her, getting 81.4 pounds milk in a day, and breaking the state record for two-year-olds with her. Consequently he is a dyed-in-the-wool Holstein fan. That is the record made by that sterling young breeder, F. William Blake, of Belvidere, Illinois, now manager of the Elm Leaf Stock Farm. There's a moral to this little story, ye fathers.

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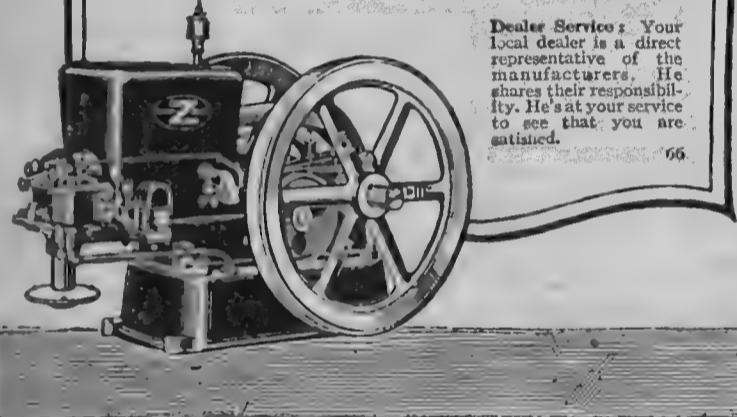
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EDMONTON EXHIBITION

July 8-13, 1918

The Edmonton Exhibition management have decided to name Wednesday, July 10th at the Edmonton Exhibition, "United Farmers' Day." Thursday will be "Citizens' Day," and Friday will be taken possession of by the United Commercial Travellers. Friday evening and Saturday the big attraction will be automobile racing.

The Edmonton Exhibition will this year have the biggest exhibit of machinery ever seen on the grounds, including threshing outfits, farm tractors, and all forms of farm equipment—not to forget the various appliances which go to make the women's work lighter. The farmers are in a position to buy the best—and the manufacturers are competing for their business today as never before.

EXCURSION RATES OF FARE AND ONE-THIRD ARE IN FORCE
Big Exhibits of Farm Machinery and Equipment. Splendid Government Demonstration Exhibits of Wool, Eggs, Food Conservation and Substitutes.

Demonstrations of Soldiers' Trench Life, Model Tanks, Red Triangle Huts, Etc.

Exhibits of the Best Livestock in the Country.

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SPLENDID ATTRACTIONS in front of the Grand Stand.

LUCIELLE BELMONT, Balloonist.

AUTOMOBILE RACES, July 12th and 13th.

THE JOHNNY J. JONES SHOWS on the Midway.

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Edmonton Exhibition, July 8-13

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Bloodlines of Great Percheron Sires A Study in Line Breeding

CHAP. XV. of "A History of the Percheron Horse" deals with the bloodlines of prize-winning Percherons. On page 591 a summary appears which gives the ranking great-grand-sires for ten years of French shows. This has led to inquiries regarding the ranking sires and grand-sires. For the benefit of percheron breeders who are studying bloodlines as well as individuals in their breeding operations, these data were presented not long ago by Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, in the Breeders' Gazette, Chicago.

A study of the winners at the shows held in the Perche, under the direction of the Societe Hippique Percheronne de France from 1901 to 1910, inclusive, discloses 1,418 prize-winners in the individual classes. The large number is due to the French plan of extending the prizes far down the line, sometimes granting 30 prizes for a single class.

After tabulating all winners and placing opposite each one the sire and

Name	Prizes won by Progeny
1 Besigne (19602)	92
2 Jules (37987)	76
3 Brilliant 3d	11116
(2019)	67—Imp. 1889
4 Marathon	11410
(10386)	52—Imp. 1889
5 Villers 13169 (8041)	34—Imp. 1890
6 Beaudole (34055)	32
7 Thendis 25015 (40871)	27—Imp. 1900
8 Rigolot (37968)	21
9 Violonex (37412)	21
10 Lerida 2d (32234)	21
11 Clisson (41222)	16
12 Victorin 24449 (42905)	15—Imp. 1900
13 Cesar (34068)	14
14 Faust (42551)	13
15 Blanche 29259 (36577)	13—Imp. 1901
16 Lyceen 21630 (42569)	13—Imp. 1898
17 Sully 21779 (40430)	13—Imp. 1898
18 Jean Nivelle (34195)	12
19 Lavrat 15821 (21169)	11—Imp. 1891
20 Laurietin 29953 (44885)	10—Imp. 1902



"Kecta Jalap" (7610), 106186. Owned by E. A. Davenport, Acme, Alta. His winnings are as follows:—Panama Exposition, 1915. First in one year open class; in group that won First or get of sire; also in group of five stallions that won First Prize. Minnesota State Fair, 1917. First Prize three-year-old and Grand Champion Stallion, open class. Iowa and Illinois State Fairs, 1917. First Prize three-year-old stallion. First Prize three-year-old stallion at International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, 1917. In group of five stallions that won First at Minneapolis, Iowa and Illinois State Fairs; also at Chicago International, 1917.

paternal grandsire and great grandsire, a summary shows the leading sires. Opposite each I give the number of times the individual appears as the sire of winners:—

Name	Prizes won by Progeny
1 Besigne (19602)	48
2 Jules (37987)	34
3 Beaudole (34055)	33
4 Lerida 3d (42847)	21
5 Thendis 25015 (40871)	20—Imp. 1900
6 Fernando (34038)	19
7 Bibi 95697 (52612)	15—Imp. 1906
8 Bon Courage 28181 (42729)	14—Imp. 1901
9 Nandis (42645)	13
10 Phaeton 29994 (44472)	13—Imp. 1902
11 Blanche 29259 (36577)	13—Imp. 1901
12 Monjarret (47526)	12
13 Laurietin 29953 (44885)	11—Imp. 1902
14 Electeur 24575 (43370)	11—Imp. 1900
15 Athos (46479)	11
16 Hocher 69395 (60022)	10—Imp. 1907
17 Scipion 27123 (43667)	9—Imp. 1901
18 Victorin 24449 (42905)	9—Imp. 1900
19 Anida 42657 (48614)	9—Imp. 1903
20 Carton (45997)	9

Analyzed the same way the ranking grand-sires are as follows:—

Not one is inbred. Nearly all are line bred to more or less degree. It may be urged by advocates of inbreeding that greater progress would have been made had inbreeding been resorted to. In answer to this I can only say that those sires which were inbred appear far down the list as sires of winners.

Besigne, ranking first as sire and grand-sire, was sired by Brilliant 3d, a line bred horse. His breeding follows:—

Brilliant 3d	11116	(2019)	Brilliant 1271 (755)
Fenelon	2682 (38)	of Perche 173	Ernestine by Duke (740)
Belle	2462		Bajeon
Pelotte	4770		Favori Superior 454 (730)
Besigne (19602)			Percheronne (to) M Justice

It will be noted that Fenelon was bred to a half-sister of his sire to produce Brilliant 3d, and this verges as closely on inbreeding as one can go in line breeding. Besigne's dam, however, was in no wise related, coming from an entirely different strain. Jules, second as a sire and grand-sire, and believed by

many to have been more valuable in breed improvement than Besigue, was by Villers 18169 (8011), whose breeding is very similar to that of Brilliant 3d, though not quite so close, as in this case the dam of Villers was a half-sister to the dam of Brilliant 1899 (756), the paternal grandsire of Briard 5317 (1630), sire of Villers. The dam of Jules, like the dam of Besigue, was of an entirely different strain.

Beaudole, third as a sire and sixth as a grandsire, is bred along identical lines, as he was by Marathon 11410 (10386), a line-bred Brilliant and out of a mare of a different strain. Marathon's breeding follows:

Marathon 11410 (10386)	Voltaire 3840 (443) { Brilliant 1271 (755) Cooctte
	Margot (10384) { Brilliant 1899 (756) Lisette (o) M. Francois

It will be noted that Voltaire was bred to a half-sister of his sire. This was precisely the same cross that produced Brilliant 3d, although the animals used were different individuals.

Lerida 3d (42847), fourth as a sire, is an exception to those just considered, as there is no evidence of line-breeding in the first four generations.

Theudis, fifth as a sire and seventh as a grandsire, shows line-breeding through his sire Besigue, but his dam comes from a different strain. The same is true of Fernando, the next in rank, as he is sired by Marathon, whose breeding I have discussed, out of a mare from a different family.

The outstanding feature in a study of blood-lines of these great sires and grandsires is that none of them are inbred, and nearly all are by line-bred sires out of dams that are either of a different strain, or if of the same breeding, the line-breeding in the dams is not closer than the third generation. In one or two instances the situation is reversed and a closely line-bred dam, bred to a sire of different strain, not so closely bred, has produced a great sire; but in the main it is the sires that are line-bred.

Another point of interest in connection with this study is that of the twenty ranking sires, eleven were imported to this country. Of the twenty ranking grandsires, eight came to the United States. Despite this, relatively few pure-bred colts are on record that were sired in the United States by these great stallions. Lyceen sired 113, Villers 112, Sully 78, Victoria 69, Scripton 40, Brilliant 3d 39, Blande 36, Bon Courage 25, and Marathon 21 colts in this country. None of the others begot over fifteen colts of record, and two did not sire a single registered colt. This in itself serves to call attention again to the fact that many great sires in the past were in communities where they had but few pure-bred mares available, with the net result that much valuable blood has been lost to the breed.

This brief statement may interest some present-day breeders. A marked difference in the colts by a given sire is often noticed, even in studs where the mares are similar in type. In such cases it is not infrequently found that the mares are decidedly different in breeding. Not all have "nicked" well with the blood of the sire. Mares to be of uniform character must not only be alike in type, but should be of tested blood strains known to breed along like lines.

Advertising Pure-breds

A great harvest can be reaped by the proper kind of advertising placed in the right kind of publications. The best results will be obtained if the advertisement is run in a paper that is read by the class of people who are interested in the stuff for sale. This advertisement should appear in every issue of the paper. The old saying that "out of sight is out of mind" holds true in this respect more than in any other. The only way to be sure that the prospective buyer will see the advertisement when he gets ready to buy is to have it in every issue and use enough space that he will be able to find it.

But a perfect advertisement, placed in the best of advertising mediums, will not continue to sell inferior animals. The breeder must do his part by furn-

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Will be held on July 4th, 1918, at 1.30 p.m., at Victoria Park, Calgary

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Comprising of, one, two, and three-year-old Mares and Geldings, to be sold in Carload Lots, or Lots to suit purchaser. These Colts are by the following noted imported prize-winning Clydesdales:

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Horses can be loaded at C.P.R., C.N.R., or G.T.P. Free of Charge. Cheap Railway Fares to Calgary during Fair Week. These are without doubt the best bunch of Colts ever offered by Public Auction in Alberta, and will make horses, that will, upon maturity, weigh from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds.

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ishing the right kind of stock for the purchaser to look at when he gets ready to buy. We always have our hogs in a thrifty condition so that they will go out to their new owners and make good. An effort is made to keep our breeding along the lines in greatest demand and that are producing the best that the breed affords. It never pays to let a few dollars keep an animal that is needed out of the herd.

After good animals are well advertised, the next step is to answer the inquiries that come in such a way as to complete the sale. It makes no difference how good an animal is, unless it is described in a letter to the prospective buyer in such a way as to show him its merits, the sale will never be made. It is a delicate task to know just how much to say and what not to say. The animal must be described in the best possible way without overdrawing the picture, so that when it arrives at its destination, the purchaser will find it a little better than described, and will be a satisfied and permanent customer. The task is to make the description fit the animal that is to be sold and then make the animal fit the description.

One of the easiest ways to fail to make a sale is to neglect to answer inquiries promptly. As a rule, the customer writes to several parties and the one that gets a reply back first has the advantage and many times has the sale made before the other fellow takes time to answer the letter. Our practice is to answer all letters as soon as received and then they are never neglected. We

find it a good policy to follow up the first letter with a second one if we do not get an answer in a few days. In this way we are sure to give the prospective buyer an idea that we are interested in him, and in turn he takes a greater interest in our stock. In case a dispute arises, a liberal view of the other fellow's side of the question will pay in the end. One should always be willing and ready to act fairly.

If a sale is to be held, the fieldmen play no small part in making it a success. But they are seriously handicapped by a breeder who does not have his hogs in proper condition. The herd should be good enough and in such condition that he will be able to make a strong talk to the prospective buyers, and then be able to back up what he has said with the actual goods when the men arrive on the sale grounds.

The man who is not willing to work or has not the time to spend on his advertising that it requires had better let it alone. He will be sure to be dissatisfied with the papers and not receive a great deal of benefit from the space used. On the other hand, good advertising, when given the proper attention, grows better with age, so that the new breeder should not get discouraged if results do not come in with a rush right on the start. He should not follow the usual plan and condemn the paper and the fieldmen, for they are doing all in their power, and if he does the same way everything will turn out all right.

—A Prominent Swine Breeder.

Ogilvie's Advice on Foals

A Noted Clydesdale Authority's Methods

EARLY in the war R. B. Ogilvie, president of the American Clydesdale Association, speaking at a gathering of horsemen, gave some of the most valuable advice on raising foals that has ever been offered horsemen by one so well qualified to speak as Mr. Ogilvie. As proprietor of Blairgowrie Farm, and one of the most noted living authorities on Clydesdales, his advice is most valuable:

A deliberate survey of the horse breeding interests the world over would lead any thinking mind to believe that the prospects for profitable horse breeding are better now, and will continue better for many years to come, than they have ever been. At the present time farmers are being urged to increase their production of grain crops and meat-producing animals with a view to their being able to contribute more liberally to the needs of our own and foreign countries. The importance of keeping up the world's stock of horses should be receiving the thoughtful consideration of our breeders in America. The rapid reduction of the world's supply of horse is exciting the apprehension of all nations. The European countries at war are now finding it

difficult to secure sufficient horses for army purposes. Great as the demand has been, a greater demand will come after the war is over. The nations at war will then undertake to replenish their sources of supply, which will mean a demand for high-class breeding stock such as the world has never known. That desirable breeding stock will be in demand and at higher prices than ever before I firmly believe. These prices may not come in a few months' time, but ultimately they will come, and when that time arrives the farmer-breeder who has given attention to the production of shapely drafters will surely reap a rich reward. Every mare of suitable age should be bred this coming spring and in no circumstances should one select a stallion because the service fee is low. The service fee is of small importance compared with securing the best stallion for service. The best are never too good.

The Interest of the Boy

Is not the chief concern of the father on the farm to be found in his desire to enlist the interest of his sons in the practice of good farming and in the care and management of stock? If the



"Dunure Kaleidoscope." First Prize Three-Year-Old and Winner of the Cawdor Cup, Glasgow, 1916.

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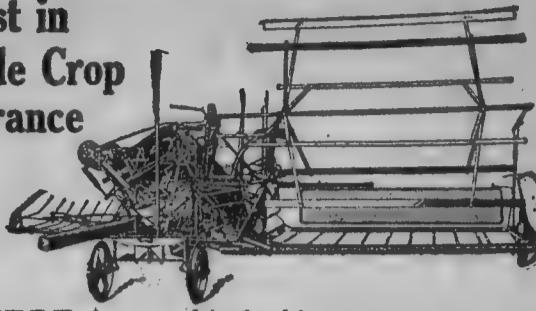
young lads were given some incentive to take hold of things on the farm with a view to making their fathers' burdens lighter, they would surprise us all with their industry and the intelligent care everything would receive that might be entrusted to their charge. Judging from my own boyhood ambitions and of many others I have known, I cannot imagine any thing that would make a man of the boy so readily and successfully as raising, fitting and feeding colts for the show-ring in which the boys of the neighborhood were expected to compete. As an encouragement to the boys, and with a view to stimulating draft breeding interests, I would suggest the holding of shows of foals, yearlings and mares and geldings of any age. In the interest of the boy who may have fitted and fed any of the animals exhibited, I suggest to his father that he be given a reasonable share of the prizes won. Perhaps those whose experience may have been limited in fitting and feeding colts for show and sale purposes might be interested in knowing what was my system at Blairgowrie Farm in caring for my Clydesdales.

We attached great importance to the care given our brood mares during their pregnancy, at foaling time, and following the birth of the foals. This is essential to successful draft horse breeding. When our mares were taken up in the late autumn we aimed to have them in a good healthy condition, not fat, but in fair flesh and good bloom. Their winter quarters consisted of an open shed with a yard 100 by 300 feet enclosed by an 8-foot tight board fence. In this enclosure were open racks which were always supplied with good hay or fresh oat straw. Their morning and evening grain rations consisted of 4 quarts of oats and 2 of wheat bran. Neither corn nor cornstalks ever entered into the feed given our Clydesdales. I aimed to limit the foaling season from March 1 to the end of June. At the foaling time the mares were given comfortable boxstalls generously littered with clean straw. For a period of from ten days to two weeks after foaling the mares received morning, noon and night a moderate ration of bruised oats and wheat bran moistened to the consistency of thin porridge. Following this period they were given three times daily four quarts of bruised oats, two of wheat bran and a handful of oilmeal moistened with water, sweetened with blackstrap molasses. This ration was continued during the entire nursing period. The foals at birth were always given a light dose of castor oil, and during the first week of their lives their navel cords were treated daily with a mild solution of carbolic acid. At an early age, say a month old, the foals were trained to eat a small grain ration consisting of bruised oats, wheat bran and oilmeal moistened with cows' milk, sweetened with blackstrap molasses. This ration was not only continued throughout the entire nursing period, but until the following spring, when they were turned out to grass.

The Results in the Show Ring

My nursing mares with their foals were housed in roomy boxes during the day and turned out to pasture at sunset throughout the entire summer season. The extreme heat during the summer months punishes foals severely and has a tendency to lessen the flow of milk in their dams. During the first and second winters our youngsters were housed at night in boxstalls with an enclosed yard to run in through the day. The grain rations given to the foals were continued with our yearlings, but in increased quantities. With this care our foals and yearlings were so well grown and shown in such rare bloom that they never met with defeat in open competition with all the other draft breeds at their maturity. Those who may remember the Blairgowrie entries at our leading exhibitions will testify that they were always well grown, and shown in a bloom that would not be possible if exhibited in excessive flesh. When my three foals, the get of one sire, won over all breeds and ages at the Fat Stock Show held in Chicago in 1889, I received the congratulations of friends and foes alike, with the universal remark that my foals were such marvels in size and high finish that

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You can be sure of having your new machine on time by placing your order with the local dealer as soon as possible, or writing the nearest branch now for catalogues. The dealer will appreciate having your order early so that he can give some service to your neighbors who delay. And the world will appreciate it!

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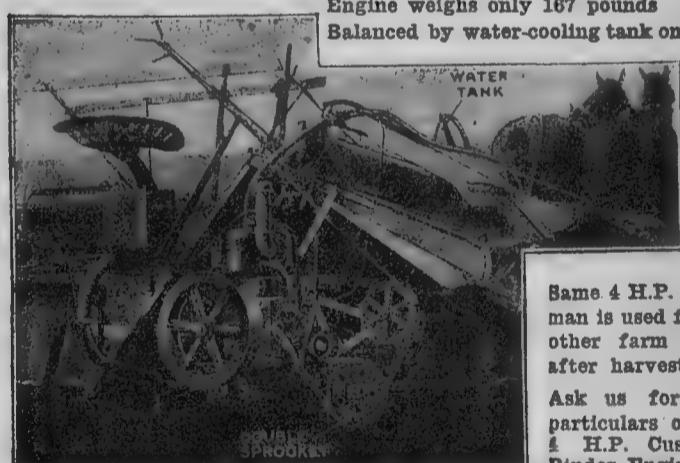
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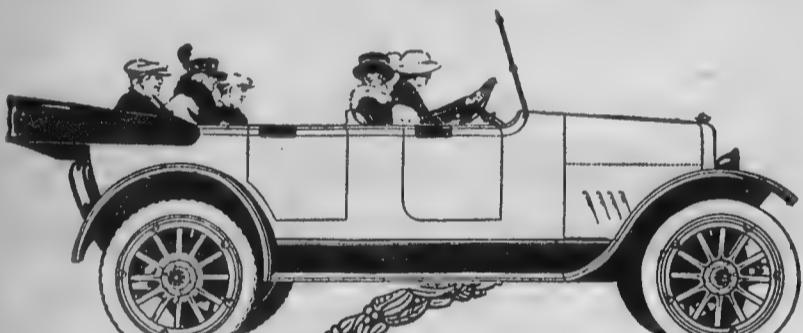
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The Grain Growers' Guide

they would not be heard from as yearlings. Contrary to a common prediction, they repeated their 1889 victories in 1890 as yearlings; in 1891 as two-year-olds; in 1892 as three-year-olds, and at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 as four-year-olds. Each season for many years we had foals, yearlings, two-year-olds, three-year-olds and four-year-olds that were invincible wherever exhibited. In 1897 The Gazette referred to our entries at what was popularly called the "Johnny Logan Show" in the following terms: "Selecting with discrimination, mating with judgment, and fitting with skill, Mr. Ogilvie has placed to his credit as a

breeder the flashiest exhibits of Clydesdales our shows have ever seen."

Blairgowrie, achievements in successful Clydesdale breeders are quite within the reach of every farmer-breeder, provided he adopts the principles practised at Blairgowrie in the care of our brood mares before and after foaling and of our youngsters of all ages. The breeder is likely to be just what his intelligence, industry and honesty make him. He will not win unless he has in himself the courage, patience and wisdom necessary to win. With these he will win magnificently; an approving public opinion and patronage will help him to win.

Dundurn Plowing Match

Successful All-day Program of Competitions and Sports

THE Dundurn, Sask., Grain Growers' Association has an enviable reputation for putting on a big annual event of which a well-conducted plowing match is the chief attraction. It added to its reputation on June 12. The plowing match, Red Cross auction sale and general program of sports constituted the most successful all-day program ever held under the auspices of the association. The efforts of the energetic executive were supplemented by good weather, with the result that over 2,000 people were in attendance. In the plowing match there were eleven entries. Competition appeared only in the gang classes. The sweepstakes prize and silver cup, the latter to be won three times before becoming the possession of the winner, were won by J. D. Ullman, with a score of 93½ points. Malcolm Lambie, who has won the cup on two occasions, came second, and E. E. Braithwaite came third. The judging was done by E. Waddington, of Alameda, a G.G.A. director; A. L. Waunsch, of Hanley and Gustave Meilicke, of Dundurn. An auction sale of articles donated to the Red Cross, realized \$833.25. Of this \$375 was realized for a Union Jack.

Instructions to Competitors

In starting the competitors off, Mr. Waddington explained that they would be allowed three rounds before being judged for depth. The strike out, he explained, must be opened out after which seven rounds were to be plowed on the gee-around. Competitors were then to stop until the judges had an opportunity to see what kind of a furrow they left and what kind they were taking over. Competitors would not be judged on the first furrow after taking over the other man's land. In fact, he said they were given every latitude in this regard, even to the extent of striking out with stakes if necessary. Great emphasis was laid on the question of covering weeds. "A good width of land for the finishing stroke for a gang-plow," said Mr. Waddington, "is about 20 inches wide." The fact that a wide, dead furrow did not grow wheat, and was therefore objectionable was emphasized, though if it were too narrow a slice would be taken off the last furrow and there would be a deep drop off. Sometimes land was not cross harrowed and this would be objectionable.

The plowing was judged according to the following score card:

Description	Possible Score
1. Crown or Ferring	12
2. Straightness	10
3. "In and Out" at ends	10
4. Furrow (a) depth	10
(b) width	10
5. Finish	10
6. Evenness of top of land	13
7. Covering of Weeds and stubble	25
Total	100

The Awards

In awarding the prizes, and giving the decision of the judges, Mr. Waddington laid great emphasis on the necessity of covering weeds and stubble. This on the score card, he pointed out, accounted for 25 per cent. of the points. Many had not covered the stubble though some were good in this respect. He explained that everything should be buried beyond resurrection. It should not be necessary to have to lift the

harrow. If the plowing showed stubble it would also show weeds, and most of these, if they had their heads above ground would make enterprising growth. Some, he explained, had succeeded in getting all the stubble buried except at the ridge. Some were criticised for having their ridges a little too high. The chief objection to a high ridge was that if the binders straddled it at harvest time the guards and knives were apt to dig into it.

After finishing on the gee-round, Mr. Waddington reiterated, a plowman has a perfect license to do what he likes in fixing the width of his land so that it will come out right. For this reason, the first three furrows were not scored in order that each plowman would have his chance to get his land squared away and even in width throughout. In most cases it should be possible to get things straight and even in the first three rounds. The plowmen were also advised to come up slightly in the last round or two so as to have a shallower dead furrow.

The prizes awarded were as follows: Sweepstakes prize, \$25 and Silver Cup, J. D. Ullman; Mr. Ullman also won the rotary disc harrow as first in gang-plow match and \$5.00 in cash for the best crown; second prize, a set of braced evehers and also a \$5.00 prize for the best covering of weeds, Malcolm Lambie. The third prize and also the prize for the best strike-out went to E. E. Braithwaite. O. M. Neilson won the prizes for the best two-horse team most properly harnessed and the best draft team. The \$15 prize for the best four-horse team and harness went to P. G. Schwager.

One of the features of the program was a demonstration of plowing by tractor attachments for Ford cars. After the plowing match and the auction sale for the Red Cross were completed, a long list of sports was engaged in and a dance at night concluded the day's proceedings.

Conserving Moisture

Moisture is one of the main controlling factors in crop production in the prairie provinces. Three methods of conserving moisture are:

First, to have the ground in such a condition that the rainfall will soak down and not run off.

Second, to keep the surface of the soil sufficiently fine and loose that the upward movement of the water is checked two or three inches from the surface and held there.

The third method of conserving moisture is to destroy all weed plants on cultivated ground.

Most farmers summer-till a part of their farm with two objects in view, to store up moisture and destroy the weeds. Experiments on the Scott station have shown that early-plowed summer-fallow will store up more moisture and give heavier crops the succeeding year than late-plowed fallows. Plowing the middle of May has given three and two-thirds bushels more wheat per acre than plowing in July. June plowing has given two and two-thirds bushels more than July plowing. This increased yield from early plowing is due to not only storing more moisture, but to less loss of moisture from weed plants, that grow up on the late fallows.

It is sometimes thought that plowing

Continued on Page 25

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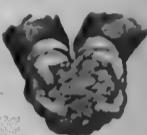
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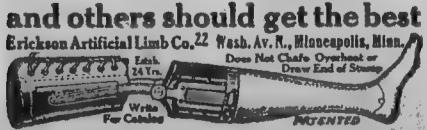
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CONSERVING MOISTURE

Continued from Page 28

down a crop of weeds will have manorial benefits. Experiments conducted have shown that there is not only a loss of moisture due to weeds using it, but it is difficult to cover the weeds and make them decay in a reasonable time. Then, too, the ground is left in a more open condition, permitting drying out. Experiments at the Scott station have shown that plowing down green crops such as peas and vetches does not give as good returns as does incorporating barnyard manure into the soil.

Early plowed summerfalls, well cultivated with the duckfoot cultivator, will mean an increase in yield and the frequency with which the land is summerfallowed and the number of weeds present will be determining factors in regulating the amount of cultivation necessary.

It might be pointed out that where summerfallowing alternate years is practised and there is a reasonable amount of moisture the land will not stand the same amount of cultivation as land will that is only summerfallowed once in three or four years. Especially is this true in the northern districts where early autumn frosts prevail.—Experimental Farms Note.

Crow vs. Corn

In Canada, the most serious enemy to the corn crop is the crow. A dose of shot is an infallible cure for the latter's fondness for corn, but, unfortunately, it is more easily prescribed than administered. There are, however, other means of combatting the trouble.

1. Treating the seed.—Immerse the corn for two or three minutes in water as hot as can be borne by the hand. Drain, and while the corn is still moist and warm, add half a cupful of coal tar or pine tar per gallon of seed. Stir until every kernel is coated with tar. As a drier, add a small quantity of lime, plaster, or even dry road dust. If the work is well done, seed so prepared may be sown by machine, but the feed should be watched carefully for fear clogging may occur.

2. Deep planting.—Plant the corn not less than three inches deep. This will prevent it from being washed to the surface by heavy rains and, after germination, the young shoot will break off when the crow attempts to pull up the plant.

3. Poisoned corn.—When crows are noticed on the field, take some corn, say two gallons, more or less according to the size of the field, and boil for about 30 minutes in just sufficient water to cover corn to the depth of one inch. To the water and corn, before boiling, add about one-eighth ounce of strichnine or, better still, of strichnine sulphate, for each gallon of water. Allow the corn to lie in the strichnine and water over night. In the morning drain off any water remaining and scatter the corn thinly over the corn field. In making use of this plan great care should be taken to pour the water off the corn into some hole or in a spot not likely to be frequented by children or domestic animals. Care should also be taken to keep poultry off the corn field for two or three weeks after the poisoned corn has been scattered thereon.

4. A device much used in some localities is "stringing the field." Stakes three or four feet high are placed here and there and connected by twine to which may be attached pieces of paper or bits of bright tin. Dead crows obtained by method three may also be attached to the twine or stakes. The time-honored "scarecrow" may also be tried but it must be admitted that the crow of today does not seem very deeply impressed by this old device.

5. If crows are noticed in or near the corn field, have a boy watch the field for two or three days firing a gun now and then when the crows are in sight and showing himself quite openly. Then put up a sort of tent in the field (a stack cover or binder cover will do). The crows are never sure but that the boy with the gun is in the tent and will give the spot a wide berth.

A combination of some or all of the above plans, which are simple and inexpensive and have been tested out with good results, will soon persuade the crow that the locality is an undesirable one.—Expt. Farms Note.

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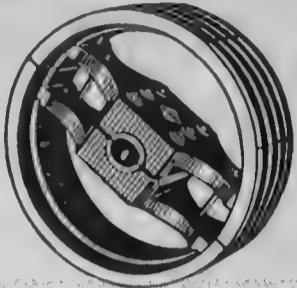


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BERESFORD PLOWING MATCH

A big plowing match will be held on Thursday, June 20, at Beresford, Man. It will be under the auspices of the Beresford G.G.A., and will be held on the farm of Jno. L. McKenzie, adjoining the village. Liberal cash prizes and two silver cups will be competed for. Teams will be furnished to plowmen coming from a distance.

Dry Farming in Western Canada

Continued from Page 7

2. In some cases by cultivating the land with disc or even by shallow plowing early in the fall so that it may absorb fall showers and not shed them.

Conservation of Soil Moisture

Moisture that has been stored in the soil may be lost only in one or more of three ways:

1. By seepage or drainage through the soil.

2. By evaporation from the surface into the atmosphere.

3. By passing up through the stems and leaves of growing plants in the natural processes of growth.

The loss through seepage or drainage is very little in dry climates except on light or coarse grained soils or soils having a subsoil that is sandy or gravelly. On such soils the lessening of seepage can only be brought about by increasing the organic matter content, a practice which is seldom profitable except on the better grades of these types of soil. The dry farmer should avoid soils that are so light and loose that seepage is possible.

The loss of moisture by evaporation from the soil into the atmosphere is very great. Little is definitely known regarding the amount of loss from a soil surface in this climate, but when it is realized that from 60 to 100 inches of water evaporates from a water surface in a year in the dry portion of the great plains, the extent of the evaporation from a soil surface may be imagined. The very great loss by evaporation can be lessened in two ways:

1. By the use of a granular mulch on the surface of the land, and

(2) By increasing the moisture holding power of the soil by maintaining or increasing the supply of humus or partially decomposed organic matter.

The loss of moisture through its use by growing plants is very great. As little as 250 pounds of water and as much as 1,000 pounds have been found to be taken into the roots of plants and transpired into the atmosphere through the leaves in order that plant food sufficient to make one pound of dry matter may be taken into the plant. So long as the plants using the water are useful to man, this large amount of water cannot be considered a loss, even though it is lost from the soil. But when useless plants or weeds use up the moisture it is a serious economic loss. Recent investigators in soil moisture conservation, believe this to be not only the chief means by which moisture is lost from soils but that the chief function of tillage is not so much to store moisture and keep a mulch on the land to conserve it, as it is to control weed growth.

Cultural Operations Necessary

The practices by which the moisture stored in the fallow can be conserved are:

1. Immediate harrowing after plowing so as to prevent the drying out of the fallow slice.

2. Thorough surface cultivation to create a mulch which lessens loss of moisture by evaporation.

3. Thorough surface cultivation to kill weeds, grass and volunteer grains, which use up water in the process of a growth. Sometimes a second plowing is necessary to kill grass, otherwise it is not advisable.

4. Harrowing in the spring before seeding.

5. Frequent and thorough intertillage for all "hoed" crops.

The conservation of moisture stored in breaking is accomplished by:

1. Packing immediately after breaking, so as to lessen the loss of moisture from the furrow slice and the subsoil harrows as soon as the sod has rotted.

2. Surface cultivation with discs and enough that reasonably good work can be done without turning up sods.

3. Discing and harrowing is necessary during the season, to maintain a mulch and to control weeds and grass. Very grassy land may have to be plowed a second time.

4. Harrowing in the spring before seeding.

5. Harrowing after the crop is up (if the surface soil is in good tilth and not lumpy or soddy).

6. Frequent and thorough intertillage for all "hoed" crops.

The conservation of the limited moisture supply in stubble land can be effected by:

1. Surface cultivation immediately after harvesting in order to lessen evaporation.

2. Fall plowing of grassy land in order to kill the grass and thus save the water the grass demands for growth.

3. Immediate harrowing and re-harrowing of all plowed land to protect it from the drying effect of the winds.

4. Sometimes packing for the same reason as in (3).

5. Harrowing early in the spring before sowing.

6. Harrowing such crops as cereals, corn and potatoes after they are up.

The Efficient Use of Water

How to make the best possible use of the moisture stored and conserved in the soil is not the least important of the problems of the dry farmer. It may be considered under two heads:

1. How to keep as much as possible of it available to plant roots, and

2. How to make it serve its purpose most efficiently.

There are three forms in which soil moisture may be found: free water, capillary water and hygroscopic water. The free water is that which is found in the spaces between the particles of a soil that has been flooded. The capillary water is the name given to the water that is held, in spite of gravity, in films around the particles of which the soil is composed. The hygroscopic moisture is that small portion of the total which is present about the soil particles when the soil is air dry. Neither free water nor hygroscopic water are of any direct value to our common field crops. The capillary water only is taken up by plants. Widstoe states that capillary moisture equal to 15 to 20 per cent of the air dry weight of normal dry farm soils may be stored in the land. Practically all of this, which is equal to between two and three inches of water per foot of soil, may be drawn upon by plants.

Aside from the scientific aspect of the availability of soil moisture to growing crops, two phases of the subject are of more practical concern to the farmer: (1) Is moisture that has been stored in the soil ever lost? and (2) will deeply stored soil moisture rise to meet the needs of the growing crop? These two questions may be answered together. Moisture goes down into the soil by capillarity and gravity. It comes up either by capillarity or through the plant roots. The deeper the roots go, the more moisture and plant food they may get. The firmer the soil is the higher the moisture may be drawn by capillarity. Moisture rises much higher in firm soils than in loose soils. The more continuous the soil particles are the faster and higher the moisture will rise. If coarse manure or long stubble are plowed under it interferes with the capillary movement of water upwards and often results in cutting off a large part of the moisture stored below. In such cases the stored moisture is largely lost, at least so far as one season's crop is concerned. Similarly when coarse clods are plowed under, or the furrow left an edge, a loose dry area is created below the furrow slice which seriously lessens the moisture movement from the subsoil. Obviously those practices, unless modified, are unsuited to dry farm conditions.

In the dry farming areas of Western Canada it is probable that there is no waste of moisture by storing it in the soil. Plant roots and capillarity can be depended upon to bring it back from any depths that it may be stored as a result of good tillage.

NOTE. This is the first part of Prof. Bracken's article on Dry Farming. The second part will appear in a future issue.

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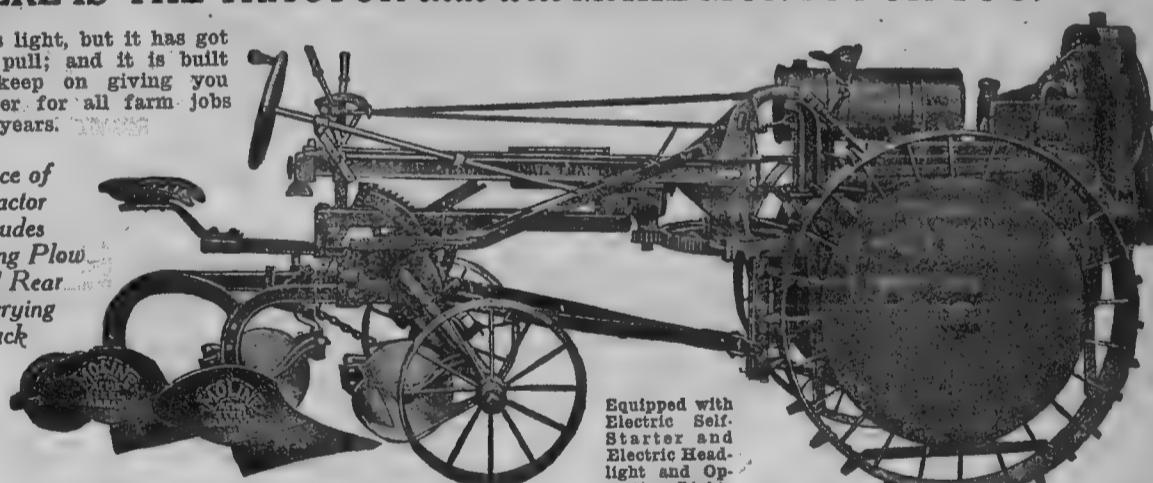
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Business and Finance

Merchants Bank Report

A n interesting record of the life insurance business in Canada, was recently issued by the Department of Finance at Ottawa, which has supervision over this class of finance as well as banking. The record just published is in the form of a statement of the business done by life insurance companies in Canada during 1917. Life insurance, properly secured by the government, has come to be regarded as a barometer of a country's industry and thrift, quite as indicative as its bank deposits. Heretofore departmental statistics published have dealt only with companies operating under federal license. These include the stronger organizations, both domestic and foreign. There are a number of associations under provincial authority, some operating under the premium system, some of the fraternal and assessment order, which add to the total of the transactions. The main features of the total business done are set out in the following table, which gives the position at the close of December last:-

Insurance written	\$ 306,011,000
Insurance in force	2,064,577,000
Premiums received	67,353,000
Losses paid	29,055,000

Canadian Companies First

As pointed out by The Montreal Gazette in commenting editorially upon this huge volume of insurance in Canada, "these are large figures for a population of 8,000,000 people, for whose savings there are many attractive openings, some of them presenting patriotic as well as profitable claims. The growth represented by the figures, however, has been going on for many years. The advantages of life insurance are appreciated in Canada, as well, probably, as in any country in the world. Knowledge of them has penetrated the minds of all classes, and there seems to be no limit in sight for the expansion."

"The companies operating under federal license are 57 in number, 26 being Canadian, 15 British, and 16 United States. For many years the Canadian companies have been in the lead as regards the amount of business done. Of the total of \$1,585,132,000 policies in force at the end of the year, \$996,699,000 was credited to domestic companies, \$58,707,000 to British, and \$529,725,000 to U.S. companies. United States companies were in the lead in the early years, but the Canadian enterprises, which had an uphill task for a time, soon learned the business, and have been advancing steadily for many years. Four of them, the Canada, the Great West, the Mutual and the Sun, in Canadian business alone, each carries well over \$100,000,000 in policies. Only the Metropolitan, of the U.S. companies, ranks with these in the extent of its business, having \$109,766,000 in ordinary, and \$112,447,000 in "industrial" policies in force in this country. While there is a tendency for companies to amalgamate, due, perhaps to the fact that some at least of the newer ventures find it hard to force a way into a crowded field, there are those who have confidence in themselves, and the future of the business and new names appear in the list from year to year. There is no risk of monopoly, it would seem."

"The claims paid by companies under federal license in 1917, including those under endowment policies, amounted to \$21,439,000. This was \$2,720,000 more than the figure of the preceding year. The increase was smaller than might have been expected. The war called to service abroad a large number of men of the insuring class. On their account last year the companies paid out \$5,629,000, provincially licensed companies paying an additional \$791,000. In all, since 1914, there has been paid out on account of war claims, 13,560,000. The companies generally acted in a liberal spirit with the soldiers, who had taken policies when in civil life, and it can be thought their course was appreciated by those most concerned. It certainly contributed not a little to the quietude of mind of men who assumed great risks in their country's cause and thus, more than in ordinary cases, life insurance justified itself again."

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New Brunswick	33,000,000 spruce and balsam
Quebec	300,000,000 spruce and balsam
Ontario	200,000,000 spruce and balsam
Total for Eastern Canada	563,000,000 cords
Prairie Provinces	85,000,000 spruce and balsam
Prairie Provinces	100,000,000 poplar
British Columbia	285,370,000 Sitka spruce, western hemlock, balsam and cottonwood.
Total for Western Canada	470,370,000 cords
Total for all Canada	1,033,370,000 cords

In considering this table certain allowances must be made in arriving at commercial possibilities. In the first place, vast amounts of material of suitable size for pulpwood are so situated as to be commercially inaccessible. In other cases, bodies of timber of limited size are so scattered as to make profitable operation impracticable. Further, balsam does not float readily for long distances, and heavy losses result from sinking where long drives are necessary.

Another factor, sometimes overlooked, is the heavy demand upon these forests for purposes other than the cutting of pulpwood. The greatest of these is for the manufacture of lumber, for which very large amounts of spruce and balsam are used annually in eastern Canada.

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If naturalized, Which year? _____		What place? _____				
6. Single (S), Married (M), Widower (W), or divorced (D)? _____						
7. How many children under 16 years? _____						
9. If registered under Military Service Act, what is your serial number? _____						
10. (a) Present occupation (if any)? _____ (b) What is your regular occupation? _____ (c) What other work can you do well? _____						
11. If an employee, state employer's name _____ Nature of business _____						
12. Do your circumstances permit you to serve in the present national crisis, by changing your present occupation to some other for which you are qualified, if the conditions offered be satisfactory? (a) Where you can return home daily? _____ (b) Away from home? _____						
13. (a) Were you brought up on a farm? _____ Until what age? _____ (b) Have you worked on farm? _____ How long? _____ (c) Are you retired farmer? _____ (d) Can you handle horses? _____ Drive tractors? _____ Use farm machinery? _____ (e) Are you willing to do farm work? _____ Where? _____ During what periods? _____						
I affirm that I have verified the above answers and that they are true _____						
Signature of Registrant _____						

Procedure of Registration

On June 22nd, every person residing in Canada, male or female, British or alien, of sixteen years or over, must attend one of the registration booths located in his or her district, and there observe the procedure explained below.

Where to Register

Every person required to register has the privilege of registering at any of the public places provided for that purpose. The location of all such places will be specified in proclamations posted conspicuously. In Cities and Towns, many of these places will be open for registration purposes prior to Registration day. Where such arrangements are made, the local papers will supply full information.

Large industrial and business concerns are being asked to provide facilities for registering their employees. Where they do so business will not be interfered with, and employees will suffer no loss of time.

While all are compelled to register on Registration Day, it is not contemplated by the Government to force the sick, feeble and aged to turn out. If such persons will notify the Registrar prior to June 22nd of their inability to attend at a place of registration, an effort will be made to register them at home, provided the request is reasonable and justified.

Remember the Day—June 22nd—Remember the Hours—7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Register early and get your Certificate for your own protection.

How to Register

The procedure of registration is simple. The questions upon the registration card can be answered very easily, but they must be answered truthfully and fully.

The card shown in the illustration is a facsimile of the registration for males. An advertisement showing the card for females appears in another paper.

Study the questions carefully so that you will be able to answer them promptly when registering. If you have any special qualification, or feel that your services would be more beneficial to the country in some other line of work, say so.

The Grain Growers' Guide

by workable coal beds is estimated by D. B. Dowling, at 111,168 square miles, containing over 1,300,000 million tons of coal. For convenience in classifying, the coal fields may be divided into four main divisions, as follows:

1. The Eastern Division, comprising the bituminous coal-fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

2. The Central or Interior Division, comprising the lignites of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and the lignites, sub-bituminous, bituminous and semi-anthracite coal fields of Alberta, as well as the bituminous coal fields of the Rocky mountains in south eastern British Columbia.

3. The Pacific Coast Division, comprising the bituminous fields of Vancouver island, the bituminous and semi-anthracite fuels of Queen Charlotte Island and the interior of British Columbia, and the lignites of Yukon.

4. The Northern Division, comprising the lignites and low-grade bituminous coal of the Arctic Mackenzie basin.

The coal-mining industry of Canada has developed at a very rapid rate. In 1874, the earliest year for which there is a reliable record, the production was 1,063,742 tons. In 1916, it amounted to about 14,500,000 tons. But in spite of this striking development, imports have increased faster than production. In 1916, they exceeded 17,000,000 tons, or over 53 per cent. of the total consumption for that year.

Screenings

Once upon a time two men were crossing a large field. When they were right in the middle of the field a big brindle bull came along to show them the nearest way to the fence. One of the men found a tree and climbed it as rapidly as possible. The other couldn't get to the tree in time, but seeing a large, sociable looking hole in the ground, he jumped into it.

The bull pretty nearly got him as he went down, but just missed him and jumped over the hole. The man came up again like a jack-in-the-box and the bull gave a snort and a jump at him. Down went the man and over went the bull, up came the man and back came the bull, till the man up in the tree got excited, and called down:

"You bloomin' fool, you! Why don't you stay in that hole? You'll get that bull so mad, he'll keep us here for a month."

"Is that so?" yelled the other angrily. "Lemme tell you something—there's a bear down that hole!"

"Hah!" said the detective. "This will be a very involved case. I see finger prints on every door and wall in the house."

"Guess again," replied the head of the house irreverently. "We have six children, and the only places you won't find finger prints are a few parts of the ceiling."

"Do you like your new little sister, Tommy?" asked the doctor.

"Oh, yes," replied Tommy. "She's all right, but there are a lot of things we needed more."

A stranger entered the grocery store of the small town and asked for all the stale eggs on hand. As he put the last one in the bag the grocer said facetiously:

"Looks as though you were going to see 'Hamlet' played tonight."

"No, sir," came the answer grimly, "I am going to play 'Hamlet' tonight."

The gimlet-eyed man, given to propounding conundrums, sprang a new one on a friend the other day.

"What," he asked, "is three-sevenths of chicken, two-thirds of cat, and one half of goat?"

It was, of course, given up.

"Well," said the gimlet-eyed man, triumphantly, "the answer's Chicago. 'Chi' is three sevenths of chicken; 'ca' is two thirds of cat, and 'go' is one half of 'goat.'"

Whereupon they threw him out of the place.

Issued by authority of
Canada Registration Board

Save that Surplus by Canning

Continued from Page 10

people, who for some reason did not care to do their own, we purchased products and canned them and later sold to those desiring same.

We had very little spoilage and believe that if the matter of rubber rings is looked after carefully and none but the very best used, that there will be little cause for complaint. We found that the rubber rings that come with cans were worthless and we used the brand known as Good Luck, made by the Goodyear people. We used the cold-pack process. You will, of course, understand that in addition to equipment mentioned we had to have a lot of spoons, etc., which the girls furnished.

I am sure that if you start a cannery, it will be found of great value. We didn't operate this one for profit but broke about even, viz., \$6.00 on the right side figuring in the equipment.—G. L. M., Gardner, Mass.

Minimum Spoilage

Our community canning plant was located in the domestic science room of the local high school. The equipment, aside from what was found in the department, consisted of hot water and steam canners, also drying equipment. A capable supervisor was put in charge whose salary was paid jointly by the high school and the college. The college using federal funds for war emergency work. Then the plant was thrown open to the public. If, for example, a housewife brought her own material, jars, etc., she was given the use of the equipment and advice and supervision free of any charge. If the vegetables and fruits were sent to the plant a small charge per quart was made for the work and in many cases we furnished jars, rubbers, sugar and everything but the raw products, such as corn, beans and fruit and in this case, the cost of jars, sugar and the work was charged against the owner, and in practically every case this made them have a product much cheaper than what they could get on the market and much superior in quality than some of the commercial products. We cannot say superior to all.

The total equipment cost about \$50. The salary of the superintendent was something like \$100 per month. The cold-pack method of canning was used altogether. One of the biggest problems we had to meet was the extra help and the uncertainty of this help, also of the raw products to be canned. For example: we tried the plan of using high school girls and those still younger as our extra help. They were paid 12½ cents per hour. Some days there would not be enough for them to do and other days they would be overcrowded. Of course this could be avoided by better organization, but it was our first attempt and we felt pretty well satisfied with results.

I might say that less than one-half dozen jars of the several hundred canned, spoiled, our success in this way was almost perfect, but our difficulty was in accommodating our people. When corn came on everybody wanted it canned the same day. We could not do this, likewise with beans. Here in Kansas the season for some of these products is shorter than elsewhere in the United States so this was perhaps our greatest trouble.

In my judgment, a plant of this kind could be made unusually successful and practical but it would take more money than what we had and it would take the supervision of a trained man or woman to do nothing else but plan and organize the work aside from a supervisor of the canning work, which is all that we had.—O. E. H., Manhattan, Kansas.

Conserve When Plentiful

Last year I learned how great was the need of conserving foods when they are plentiful. The war was not a very real thing to many of my townspeople and the need of canning not realized. At Storr's College I had the privilege of coming in contact with a man who

knew the need at first hand. June 11 I held a meeting in my living room to form a committee to work. June 13 I had three gas stoves connected in my kitchen so work could be done while we were waiting for a larger place to be found. June 28 we started work at the Community House, which was an old school building. This building had been closed for 11 years.

My aim was to use equipment which was inexpensive, so every woman could go home and do the thing she had done at the larger place. We used common wash boilers for the processing, gas for fuel, bought direct from the farmers in large quantities, and could process 360 quarts a day, easily. I have a record of 8,018 quarts of vegetables done up at the centre and 2,000 quarts of fruits. There were more quarts of fruit, but at the last there was not an accurate record of fruits kept. Vegetables were so important that I wished a complete record of the number canned and how they kept. There was trouble with one lot of peas. The farmers gave us peas that were 24 hours old before we received them; consequently they flat-soured. One woman refused to sterilize her jars and lost some corn, but she agreed to take the loss because she did not obey instructions. Two baskets of tomatoes were canned that were too old to can, and of course spoiled. This is the extent of spoilage; there was no instance where spoilage could not have been avoided.

You ask for a detailed description of equipment. It was as follows: One long table covered with zinc for gas plates; (I cannot give dimensions, but that would be according to the number used; we used two-burner plates), one gas stove with oven used for jams, etc., 10 large wash boilers, with false bottoms, 10 large dish pans, 10 large knives, 10 vegetable knives, 10 small pans (for cutting vegetables, etc.), 10 large pans (used for corn, pineapple, etc.), two funnels, four wooden spoons, six teaspoons, six knives (silver, for packing fruits), two aluminum ladles, one blanching pan, four large aluminum kettles, two small sauce pans, squares of cheese cloth, wire baskets, scales for weighing product.

It cost me \$120 to prepare the building, so it would be fit to use, and about \$100 for equipment. We used the cold pack method entirely.

It is not necessary for me to do the work in West Haven this year. The school building is being reconstructed for school purposes. The Village Improvement Association were so pleased with last year's results that they are financing a plan whereby the different churches open their kitchens and people who have not suitable conveniences can work there. There were 48 people so trained at the Community House last year that they are able to instruct others.

I would like to know your problems; it might be that I could help solve them. If you are in a district where the vegetables can be secured in large quantities, and the women are able to give their time I see where you can not only help the families but the government as well. In such cases there are commercial canners which are better for the work. These can be made if you have good plumbers.

I have not mentioned the jellies and jams as I thought vegetables were the important thing about which you wished to enquire. Equipment, fresh product (picked the same day as used) jars or cans to hold product, buying in large quantities; these are problems to be solved before work in a community house can be considered.—Mrs. E. C. L. West Haven, Conn.

Food for Cantonments

The first think we did in Canton one year ago was to enlist the services of our domestic science teachers, and we put on a two-weeks' intensive training school, opening the school kitchens and kitchens in churches in every section of our city. We then divided our city



Fairbanks Wagon Scales

are the practical heavy load scale for the farm as well as for contractors, builders, hay and grain dealers or coal merchants. They combine convenience, simplicity and accuracy. Fairbanks Wagon Scales fill every weighing requirement in

Capacities 5 and 10 Tons

Every Fairbanks Wagon Scale may be fitted with a Compound or Columbia Grain Beam, adaptable to graduations and standards required by the purchaser. Platforms are of steel frame construction and vary from 8 x 14 ft. to 7 ft. 11 in. x 22 ft. Extension levers to carry beams 20 feet from scales are another convenient device obtainable at small additional cost, making it possible to locate the weighing beam under cover of an adjoining building.

Fairbanks Pitless Wagon Scales

are convenient and accurate scales for use where a pit is undesirable. The height of scale is only nine inches from top of platform to bottom of steel frame. This is an ideal scale for farm, contracting and quarry use. Capacity 5 tons. All prices are exclusive of timber and foundations. Write our nearest branch for full particulars.

**The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co.,
Limited**

St. John Quebec Montreal Ottawa Toronto
Hamilton Winnipeg Calgary Windsor
Saskatoon Vancouver

73

Food Must Follow The Flag

Every household, farmer and institution should buy a Utility Canning Outfit for the preserving of fruits and vegetables at home and save what is going to waste.

Guaranteed Outfit, Positive Results, Can be Operated by a Child.

Write for Catalogue and Terms. Don't delay your order.

Agents Wanted (Ladies Invited)

None but energetic, responsible Agents need apply.

REFERENCES REQUIRED

Address:—

The Canadian Home Canning Association Ltd.
97 St. James, Montreal.

LIVE POULTRY

WANTED

Farmers who have not shipped to us yet we would be pleased to make a trial of shipment; you will prove yourself we are giving good weight and fair prices. We prepay crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Fat Hens, per lb. 26c
Hens, any size, per lb. 24c
Ducks, per lb. 30c
Turkeys, in No. 1 condition, 7 lbs. up 25c
Geese, per lb. 18c
Old Boosters, per lb. 18c
Young Boosters, per lb. 22c

These Prices Guaranteed Till June 25th. from Date, F.O.B. Winnipeg. All these prices are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

LIVE POULTRY

Hens, 5 lbs. and up, per lb.	\$0.25
Hens, under 5 lbs., per lb. ....	.23
Boosters, 1 year old, in good condition, per lb. ....	.23
Old Boosters, per lb. ....	.20
Ducks, any size, per lb. ....	.25
Geese, per lb. ....	.18
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. ....	.25

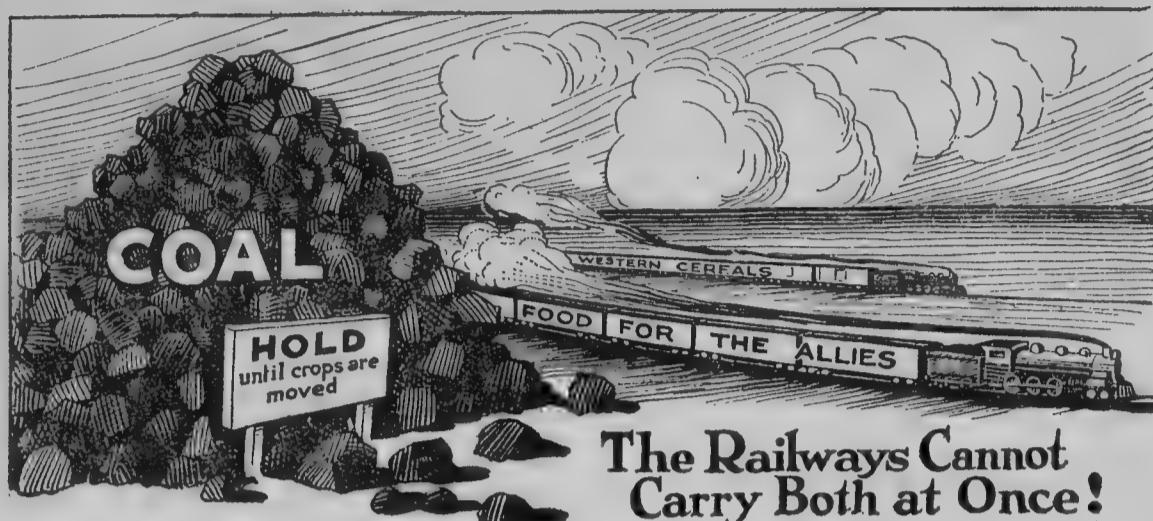
Let us know how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping.

All Prices are Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg
The Prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

Golden Star Fruit &

Produce Co.

91 LUSTED AVENUE WINNIPEG



GET YOUR COAL IN NOW

Delay Is Dangerous!

This year's harvest must be hauled at the earliest possible moment to relieve the food situation of the Allies.

The greater part of this winter's coal requirements for the West must be hauled before August 15th, so as to avoid congestion on the railways.

Lay in your winter supply of Alberta coal at once and give the railways the opportunity to get all the coal hauled before the new crop begins to move.

Do this for your own sake and for the sake of the Allies.

**Every Car of Alberta Coal is
Government Inspected**



Government of the Province of Alberta

JOHN T. STIRLING, Fuel Administrator for Alberta

under captains for each one of these districts and they were responsible for the enlistment of the housewives to be present at these demonstrations to be taught the government method of conserving vegetables from their home gardens. Our organization bore the expense of materials to demonstrate the methods. One person lectured and the others did the actual work, so when the lesson was finished each part of the process had been fully demonstrated to those present. We also gave out literature and waged an active campaign of education. We had two large public demonstrations in the largest hall in our city, with a university teacher present to make plain every step of this work and the reasons why. In this way we reached thousands of women and caused them to understand how and why they must not allow any vegetables to be wasted. This also would release the wheat, meats, fat and sugar for our Allies.

All the time we were looking forward to having a central canning centre to take care of the waste products that would come from commission houses, farms, over-production in many home gardens, or waste of any kind. Our kitchen was located in one of the largest homes in Canton, and donated by this family. We had the kitchen, screened-in porch, a large store-room, closets, and a very large basement given to us for our use.

Our equipment was donated by one of the large manufacturing concerns, The Canton Stamping and Enameling Co., and consisted of graniteware. The stove was a gas range and belonged with the equipment of this kitchen. We had long tables and benches. We employed a paid worker who was there from ten o'clock in the morning until work was finished for the day, and we never asked for more than six volunteer workers for each day, different workers being on duty each day. We found this the most effective method of handling the work. We obtained from the Sanitary Milk Co., the General Baking Co., etc., contributions, so that a free lunch was served every day at noon, consisting of coffee and tea, bread and butter, soup, and whatever product we were making in the kitchen. Farmers would give us potatoes and onions in small quantities, and often these were prepared for our lunches. I had the pleasure of being the cook. It is always wise to have one person manage this, because it saves the time of those working, makes it unnecessary for them to go home, and makes the work intensive from 10 o'clock until five. Then the social pleasure of lunching together and putting in practice all the rules for never wasting anything, makes the work a pleasure. I feel like emphasizing this, because I know it was one of the factors of our success.

The Chicago people are going to copy our plan exactly in regard to the war markets and the canning centre. We used, of course, many methods in our kitchen, according to the use we were to make of the material at our command. When we had a surplus of green tomatoes, we made this into chowder; over-ripe peaches were made into butter; elderberries, of which we had a great supply, were used with apple parings and jelly was the result, the apples being dried. Carrots were made into conserve; over-production of cabbage produced barrels of sauerkraut. Many things were canned according to the government method, but we always used our own good commonsense.

The products from our canning centre were sent to our cantonments. Our canning centre cost us \$425, including freight and packing of our products for our soldiers in the camps. This same method could be used for the women to conserve their products for home consumption. The working together and knowing it to be a war service makes the labor light, and results are very good. On account of the shortage of sugar this year we will very likely push the drying of vegetables and fruits. Having a centre here, we will do this.

You know the methods employed must be those best adapted to the needs of the community in which we live. We can only give suggestions, which must be used according to local conditions.—Mrs. J. H. B. Canton, Ohio.

The Deeper Life

On Keeping Sweet

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

KEEPING sweet may be one of the easiest things in the world or it may be one of the most difficult, one of the divinest or one of the most contemptible. There are people who find it very easy to keep sweet. They are flabby, backboneless people, people who never under any provocation strike fire. Charity "beareth all things" and so does another spirit very far removed from true charity. There is a spirit that shrinks from trouble, that abhors a fuss, that wants peace at almost any price. There is a most undivine time-serving and truckling spirit that will never resent or hit back or blaze out if the wrongdoer is powerful or if the righteous indignation is likely to prove costly. No one may have much to say in condemnation of such people. They seem harmless and inoffensive. They may even regard themselves as eminent exemplars of the Christlike temper and possibly by some be taken at their own valuation. In reality, it is questionable if there is any more demoralizing and pernicious element among us than the people who may be counted on to make no protest, to put up no fight, but, on the contrary, to criticize those who do. That abject, non-resisting attitude may pass for sweetness. It is an evil nature of prudence, selfishness and cowardice. Then there is the deliberate, planned, and persistent sweetness of men who are bound to make their way. Deeply ambitious or keen for popularity or success they will antagonize no one. They want to carry favor everywhere. They try like Paul, but for most un-Pauline purposes, to be all things to all men. Prudent, self-restrained, cautious, they suppress one of the noblest impulses in human nature, the indignation against evil, till they are all gone to flabbiness.

The sweetness and self control of timidity or of calculating self interest are not qualities to be admired or cultivated, and it is a caricature of Jesus men have in their minds if they think such qualities Christ-like. Not such was the Galilean peasant who drove the cheating traders from the temple courts and whose blazing denunciations of the head men in the church of his day brought Him to the Cross. Nothing is more out of place and less admirable than sweetness and patience and gentleness in the face of successful deceit and triumphant injustice. Yet even here, self-control and self-vigilance are needed. There is so much sediment of pride and selfishness at the bottom of most of our hearts that even the most disinterested and deserved indignation is to be watched lest it grow roily. But with all deductions and qualifications, how large a place there is for a gracious and kindly and cheery temper. There is a place for resentment, but never for sulkiness. There is a place for flaming anger, but never for smouldering vindictiveness. A man or woman incapable of anger is a mental and moral defective, but how much more anger and impatience and resentment there are in the world than are needed or justified!

The self-control of the men of hot temper, the patience of the strong, the meekness of the natural fighter—these are rare and lovely and most commanding qualities.

There is a peculiar fragrance in the sweetness of those who bear silently and calmly the burden of bodily infirmity or who feel almost constantly the gnawing tooth of pain and yet, like the Spartan boy with the stolen fox gnawing at his vitals, betray no suffering. Much of the irritability and impatience which we sometimes find so unjustifi-

able and so hard to bear are due to secret bitterness or pain which known by us would cure our anger. There is the strong and heroic sweetness of those who bury their disappointments and heartbreaks.

There is the divine sweetness of the man misunderstood, and misunderstood, perhaps, just when he is doing his best, to whom selfish and unworthy motives are imputed just where he has most completely given himself to an unselfish cause.

There is the high magnanimity that refuses to be soured by defeat even when the cause seems holiest and the successful opposition most perverse or indignant. The defeat of a cause is sometimes harder to bear than a personal loss. That is the last and fiercest temptation to

bitterness that some good men feel. Perhaps it is an essential and inescapable experience in the preparation of a leader of men. No man probably can win the highest and strongest influence over his fellows till they have seen him defeated and, it may be, in some measure discredited, and yet still unembittered and undepressed, his faith in God and what is just as important, his love of men untouched by resentment or cynicism.

And it is this two-fold faith which alone can keep the spirit sweet through the irritations and disappointments of life.

First, faith in the controlling, overruling goodness of God. Life would become sometimes unendurable if one could not assume that God is everything. The way in which trouble follows trouble and disaster comes on the heels of disaster and some new trial just at the moment where the old ones have brought the man to utter exhaustion. The diabolical ingenuity that accidents sometimes seem to show. The way in which one's enemies seem to triumph and one's friends may unwittingly contribute to this triumph. I do not see how some men, at least, could cleanse their hearts of cynicism and bitterness; how they could possibly preserve serenity and peace, except as they look beyond the appearance of things and hold fast to the faith that through all and in spite of all God is working out His holy and gracious purposes. This faith we are coming to see if not something that can be proved. It is not a dead sure thing. It is a venture, an attitude which the soul can take up and maintain against all opposition. Faith is not what we know but what we must take for granted or we perish. It is the only understanding of life by which we can live victoriously. If we are not to sink through life uneasy and afraid, or to harden into stoicism or sour into poisonous cynicism we must make up our minds to believe, to take it for granted, to act at any rate as if it were true, that "all things work together for good to those that love God."

And with the faith in the care of God must steadily be maintained the faith in men. To keep sweet one must hold fast faith in human nature. One must believe that men love the right, that men at bottom are good, that opposition to the right has always a large element of misunderstanding or misapprehension in it, that it is not the reform but the reformer sometimes that provokes the hostility, that many of the seemingly most cruel things are done unwittingly or in blind passion, that the old French saying, if not absolutely and without exception true, is only a great and divine truth pushed a trifle too far, that to understand anything is to forgive it.



Dr. BLAND



Two Minutes to Clean

The burnished steel-like surface of the top of the Kootenay Range needs no polishing. The dusting off or wiping with the stove cloth which always follows the dishwashing, and is done in a minute, will keep the Kootenay Range bright and shiny all the time. That is the only "polishing" it will ever need.

No dirty blacking—no cooling down of the range—no back breaking toil—no soiling of the hands.

And the Kootenay nickel-plated oven is just as easy to clean as the outside of the range. On its smooth, bright surfaces unbroken by rivets or bolts—sanitary as the inside of your bake pans—there is no hiding place for dirt or grease.

Just wipe it down occasionally with a cloth, less than a minute, and it will be always sweet and clean.

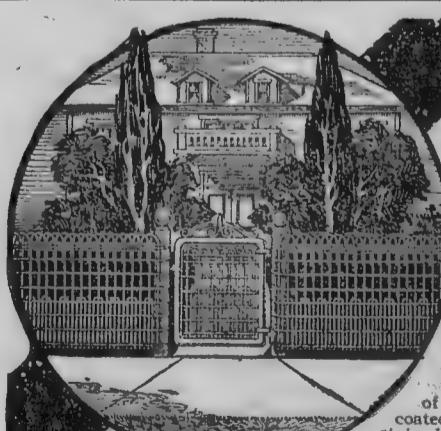
"Service in the Kitchen," Booklet Free

This is only one of many features of the Kootenay Range described in a beautiful little booklet, "Service in the Kitchen," which will be mailed free on request. It tells all a woman wants to know about a range before she buys it.

McCrary's Kootenay Range

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Full information about the Kootenay Range will be sent FREE to any address upon request to our nearest Branch Office.



You will say with a feeling of solid satisfaction—all is now complete.

Peerless Lawn Fencing

is the finish, the last word to beautify, protect and to enhance the value of your property. It safeguards your children, keeps out marauding dogs, animals and destructive chickens; protects the lawn, shrubs and flowers, and prevents trespassing.

Peerless Ornamental Fencing is built of strong, stiff wire, heavily galvanized and coated with zinc enamel to prevent rust. In style, durability, service and every feature combined to insure absolute satisfaction, the Peerless fencing is true to its name. It will not sag and cannot break down with ordinary use.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Shows many beautiful designs of fencing for lawns, parks, schools, churches, cemeteries, etc. IN USE THROUGHOUT CANADA.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

The Country Homemakers

There is a Little Garden I Pass By

(The Boston Transcript)

There is a little garden I pass by,
Set in the heart of the great busy
town.
The restless crowds go surging up and
down,
They love my garden and the patch of
sky
That bends above. Laughter, a stifled
sigh,
Mean life to them; but beauty smooths
the frown.
Of care, and even passing mirth will
drown
Its gladness in a hush of ecstasy.

Things half forgot crowd into memory,
Green country lanes; pools, ringed
about with moss,
Holding the magic glory of the sky;
The lure of shining roads; a wind-
stirred tree
Scattering its blooms to earth—a
fragrant loss.
God gave us beauty lest our souls
should die!

—Anna M. Anderson.

Mother's Holiday

There are no indications that there will be help for the farm woman for this fall's work. She will probably have much heavier work than she has ever had before and in all probability, since we must consider the years that have gone before and have sapped her strength, she will come to that extra work less prepared physically than she has ever been before. Would it not help her if she took a week or two of holidays in the middle of the summer before the heaviest work really began? Farm women do not, as a rule, consider that holidays are a necessary niche in the scheme of life and efficient life. They go on year after year working in the same kitchen, seeing no change of scenery. Even the most beautiful farm home in the world or the best equipped cannot take the place of a yearly holiday.

But this year is an extraordinary year. Something has to be done to enable the farm woman to get through this year's work. As stated above she cannot get help. Few will instal modern conveniences this summer when the cost of everything is so high. The only remaining thing is for the woman to pack up her grip, board a train to a change of scenery and forget home for two weeks. She will come home a new woman and will be better able to attempt the work of the fall. There are many places of interest to go on the prairie that are not so very far away from home. Choose one and plan to spend two weeks there in the early part of July. Every farm woman owes it to herself, to her work and to her particular place in her country's crisis. Let our farm women take every precaution to spare themselves what they can. We cannot do without them now.

She shouldn't pause to think of father and the children. Father probably bached before she went to live with him and to do it again would be as good as a trip to town. The older children are able to look after the chickens and keep the weeds out of the garden. The men would be glad to do the milking if they thought the tired look would leave her face. Things will get done some way. Let her pack up her clothes the first of July and take a holiday. A fortunate thing about taking a holiday this year too, is that she does not have to think about new clothes. New clothes are not the fashion with the best people nowadays. Last year's suit is much more pleasant to look at than this year's styles, and besides she is really in the fashion to wear her old clothes. That really takes the last worry away, except perhaps the baking. Wouldn't the children love to eat baker's bread for a couple of weeks and wouldn't father love her bread when you came home again. Take my advice and have a holiday, one week anyway, but preferably two.

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

National Registration

Plans for the registration of the man and woman power of Canada are proceeding apace. The national registration cards have been received by the various registrars and arrangements are being made for their distribution forthwith. On Saturday, June 22, every man and woman in Canada must appear before the registrars and fill out the national registration card. The registration blank for women provides food for much thought. After asking name, whether married or single, nationality, etc., the question is asked, Do your health and home permit you if required to give full-time paid work? Do your circumstances permit you to live away from home? What is your main occupation? If in business as an employer, state number of employees. If an employee state name, business and address of employer. If full-time voluntary worker state name of society served. State particulars of each if you have (a) trade or profession; (b) degree, diploma or certificate; (c) special training. State length of experience if any in (a) general farming; (b) truck farming; (c) fruit farming; (d) poultry farming; (e) dairy farming. Can you drive a tractor, a motor, a horse, harness a horse, do farm cooking. Considering your health, training and experience, and the national needs, in what capacity do you think you could serve best? Do your circumstances permit you to give regular, full-time service without remuneration?

Rural School Nurses

The Department of Education in Saskatchewan is appointing two rural school nurses for two of the inspectorates with the idea of finding out exactly what need there is for their services and how much they will be able to accomplish. Another dear objective of the Women Grain Growers is about to be realized. At each convention they have advocated that there should be rural nurses and that the rural school children should receive a health examination. One or two municipalities in Saskatchewan have a municipal doctor and have some medical inspection of school children. Miss Jean Brown, supervisor of school hygiene for Saskatchewan, has shown that there is a need for the health inspection of school children in Saskatchewan. The recent survey, conducted under the directorship of Dr. Foght, still further disclosed the need of inspection. The rural schools in the province, and for that part in many parts of the prairie, are often without proper ventilation and sanitary arrangements. The children in need of medical attention often do not receive it because the teacher is not capable of diagnosis, as neither is the parent. It is anticipated that only good results will follow this experiment and The Guide looks to the day when health inspection of all school children is in a measure at least, compulsory.

The Kansas Penitentiary

In Manitoba we are facing questions as to how to care for the various types of wards who come into the charge of the Province by the gateway of delinquency. These are of all ages and of both sexes and up to the present the methods used and the results attained have found few to defend them. There came recently into our hands a sheet used by the Kansas State Penitentiary as a word of welcome to those who from time to time visit that institution. The spirit is so worthy that we reproduce it below in full.

The Kansas State Penitentiary

Its Vital Mission—Rebuilding Men and Rehabilitating Women.

Requiring—Faithful co-operation of the body with the builders.

The Material Essentials—Occupation,

states that there is no need for Manitoba and Saskatchewan girls going to the fruit valleys. Miss Perry's letter which was printed in the press last week says:

"It is most decidedly our wish to discourage girls from other provinces, particularly Manitoba and Saskatchewan, which are both too far away to make certain that girls can even make their expenses if they come out here to pick fruit. There will not be a reduced rate on any of the lines for those coming into the province for this work, consequently, it would be impossible for them to make their expenses, and we should be greatly obliged if your paper will give this publicity. While we will require a large number of workers this season, we do not wish to have girls come such a distance and perhaps be disappointed in a financial way."

Pertinent Gossip About Us

(By One of Us)

Our Number—There are 811 of us in this place. Six hundred and ninety-four of us are men, and 117 are women on the Industrial Farm.

Our Color and Race—Five hundred and eighty-four of us are white. One hundred and eighty-one of us are black. Forty-one of us are Mexicans. Five of us are Indians.

The Real Home Will Help Save Proper Home Influences were lacking with 90 per cent. of us when we fell.

Illiteracy—Ten per cent. of us could not read or write when sentenced.

Meagre Education—Twenty per cent. of us were scarcely able to read and write.

In Early Life—Sixty-seven per cent. of us were under the age of 30 years when our offence was committed.

Work Necessary—Just half of us were idle when we transgressed.

The World's Drawback—Intoxicating liquor brought 77 per cent. of us here.

Where We Belong—Only half of us were citizens of Kansas prior to the commission of our offence.

One of the Links—Four hundred and fifty of us voluntarily attend Sunday School each Sunday.

We are Learning—Four hundred of us attend Night School regularly.

Better Education—Thirty-five of us are taking the Agricultural College Course in the Night School.

Our Outside Work—Eighty-two per cent. of our number who have been paroled are in the great Life School outside and doing their work well.

Our Love of Country—We subscribed \$300 to the Red Cross, and bought Liberty Bonds as well. As many of our number as could do so have gone into the trenches "somewhere over there" and are giving good account of themselves.

What We Are Doing and Producing

Mining—Fifty-five thousand tons of coal per year.

Making Twine—Three million pounds yearly.

Farming—Sixty-five thousand pounds meats, 32,000 gallons milk, 3,000 bushels potatoes, 120,000 pounds vegetables yearly.

Coal—We use 57 tons daily for our power. We shipped last year 675 cars of coal to State Institutions. We shipped 175 cars of cinders.

Power—We produce 630 horse-power in our central power plant. We use 900 amperes electric current daily.

Farm—We use all the farm products on our own table.

Twine—We shipped 150 carloads of twine for use of Kansas farmers.

Brick—We shipped 168 carloads of brick to State Institutions. Used at home 22 carloads.

Meals—Two thousand six hundred and fifty meals are served each day at nine different hours, beginning at 5:30 o'clock a.m. and ending at 11:30 p.m.

Our Great Need

The people of Kansas to know all about us and our necessities, our problems and our hopes, our success and our heart-breaks, and then to be to us as one Kansan to another.—The Statesman.

Not for Prairie Girls

Miss Gertrude M. Perry, International Service Secretary, of Victoria, B.C., who has charge of the placing of the girls on the fruit farms in B.C.,

"If anyone should care to take the trip and make something toward defraying their expenses, we can place them, but it is not our wish to assume any responsibility in the matter."

The Spires of Oxford

I saw the spires of Oxford,

As I was passing by,

The grey spires of Oxford,

Against a pearl-grey sky,

My heart was with the Oxford men,

Who went abroad to die.

The years go fast in Oxford,
The golden years and gay,
The hoary colleges look down
On careless boys at play,
But when the bugle sounded war
They put their games away.

They left the peaceful river,
The cricket field, the quad,
The shaven lawns of Oxford
To seek a bloody sod.
They gave their merry youth away
For country and for God.

God rest you, happy gentlemen,
Who laid your good lives down,
Who took the khaki and the gun
Instead of cap and gown,
God bring you to a fairer place
Than even Oxford town.

—Miss Winnifred M. Letts.

Her Own Book-keeper

I should like to explain my way of keeping accounts. I started a year ago to keep my own books. I found it to be a very satisfactory way so I have continued it. I used to keep my own books when we lived in the city but I forgot about it for a while when we moved to the farm. Now I am trying to see if I can keep it up. I have one page each for my husband's, the children's and my own clothes. The grocery accounts I keep separate. I have a page for the bills we have to pay, one for what my husband earns, one for what we buy and sell, a page where I keep accounts of the number of pounds of butter or cream we sell, a page for what butter we use, a page for the eggs I sell (I made \$50 last year with eggs and \$50 this spring), a page for the eggs we use, a page for the eggs I set and the little chickens that hatch, a page for what it costs to keep them and a page to keep count of the total amount of eggs I get during the week. I add my accounts every month. I think it is an excellent advantage to keep my own accounts. When I wish to know the price of anything I just turn to my book and find the page. It was very handy when we had to make out our income tax form as we did not have to guess. We knew from the accounts just what income we had. I think it is a very good business for a woman to do her own shopping and keep her own accounts.—Mrs. M. Olson, Bruce, Alta.

Farm Women's Clubs

Notice Alberta Secretaries

THE annual conventions of the secretaries of the United Farmers and the United Farm Women of Alberta are to be held this year as they were last year. It is the intention of the central office to divide the province into halves. Edmonton will be the meeting place for the secretaries of the northern half and Calgary the meeting place for the secretaries of the southern half. The convention in Calgary is to be held on July 2 and 3 and that in Edmonton is to be held on July 9 and 10. Both these dates are during the Calgary and Edmonton fairs. By doing this the Central office is able to have the convention without losing so much time for the farmers and also they are able to avail themselves of the cheap rates existing at fair time.

The secretaries of the United Farm Women are especially invited to be present and help make this convention the best the secretaries have yet had. If enough secretaries attend separate sessions for the women secretaries will be arranged. No secretary should miss this opportunity of meeting and discussing the many arduous branches of her work with the others. Central office expects every secretary to do her duty, and be on hand for the secretaries' convention.

Advertising Club Work

We print a report on this page which states that a special speaker was engaged to speak on a subject which is of wide interest to all club workers, but because the meeting was not properly advertised the attendance was poor. This is a common failing of clubs to engage special speakers and then not advertise the meeting. If you would use every medium at your hand to advance the work of your club then you cannot fail to use that of publicity. Publicity has the advantage over personal influence in that it can reach hundreds with the one effort whereas a person can reach at most only very few. A man told me one time of going to address a Grain Growers' meeting. He was a special speaker and was asked to speak at this particular place on a special occasion. When he arrived in the town to his keen disappointment he discovered that all the advertising that had been done was to scribble in an unsightly scrawl an announcement on a piece of brown paper and tack it in the post office. The paper was torn, not even carefully cut. Needless to say, the attendance at that meeting was very small. Who would bother going to a meeting that wasn't worth any more publicity than a piece of torn brown paper and a careless scrawl? What kind of enthusiasm would a speaker bring to a meeting so advertised?

By our deeds are ye known. If the Grain Growers' Association is to be known as the torn brown-paper kind it might as well go out of business. It will be difficult for it to continue to hold the place and business it has now and brown paper never brought new business. We cannot afford to be that kind of organization, can we?

When we plan meetings, let everyone reckon that the greatest part of the planning needs to be given to the publicity. It is one thing to ask a speaker to give an address and another thing to ask the people—in such a way that they will come—to listen to that address. There are many kinds of publicity at hand for all communities. Reserve a space in the local paper. Make the advertisement attractive and appealing to the class of people who should hear your speaker. Ask the editor to give you a write-up. If he recognizes news he will be glad to accommodate you. Make posters or have them painted. If the children at school are given some direction they can make wonderful posters. Ask your teacher to try them out on it. The best way, however, is to have your job printing office put out the most attractive posters it can. The results of this kind of advertising well repay the money out-

lay. Appoint one person on each telephone line to speak to the others on the line and get them to come to the meeting. Sometimes a simply printed post-card which need not cost much, sent to every person within a reasonable radius will bring excellent results. Placing your advertising is another matter. It must be posted in the most frequented and busiest places in town. Very often a large poster on a corner telephone pole out in the country will get the most of the people passing that corner. Your teacher would be glad to tell the children to tell their parents if you will ask her to. There are a dozen ways of giving publicity to your Grain Growers' meetings and other events and not one channel of publicity should be overlooked if you would do honor to your organization.

Above all things avoid torn brown paper and a poor indelible pencil. Make it appealing and attractive and your publicity will bring results.—Your editor.

Co-operative Buying

The word co-operation sounds well; it is a friendly, neighborly term. It is not necessarily confined to commercial matters. This principle is acted on in political, social, and congregational life. No doubt, co-operative buying is a great hardship to the local storekeeper, but all attempts to arrest its progress are doomed to failure. We cannot interfere with free trade and the liberty of the subject. The co-operative enterprise in commercial matters is taking a permanent hold in our organizations. We are realizing our power, and no one has the right to forbid us uniting to further what we believe to be our personal interests by all lawful means. Now, co-operative buying does not mean that we must buy outside our own community, although it is maintained by some purchasers that were it not for the competition of outside buying the local merchant's prices would be much higher. The duty and interest then of the storekeeper is to keep a good article, attend most carefully to his business, and sell as cheap as consistent with a fair profit and honest trading—the buyer in quantities for cash to secure the advantage of discount. We hear time and again that it is not fair to the local storekeeper, for farmers to ship cream and eggs. On the other hand we hear that the storekeeper does not make anything from handling butter and eggs—that all he depends on is the profit from the trade value. Now, if we can secure better prices for our eggs by selling through an egg circle, and our cream by selling it at top prices to the creamery, it seems we should be able to buy to much better advantage for cash, and the storekeeper be relieved of a lot of unprofitable work. While we cannot conceive of a time when co-operative buying will cease to exist, neither can we think of a time when our communities would be without private stores in their centres. Co-operation has learned its first lesson from private traders. What is wanted is that the private trader should copy what is best in the co-operative movement. If this were done, what with increased carefulness in management and superior service he would be able to hold his own. No doubt competition is held always to favor the consumer, and co-operative buyers maintain that the entrance of this movement has certainly kept down prices in favor of the general buyer. The destruction of the community store would produce greater evils than it would cure. It would be a great calamity to the merchant, but a much greater disaster to the community. It is a truism that union is strength—united effort is more effectual than individual. If men and women chose to combine instead of acting in their individual capacity, why forbid them, if their objects and methods are just. What then is the conclusion? We must find a way out that will do no injustice on the one hand, and prove a remedy for the ills that exist on the other. It is often remarked that the local merchant is the enemy of

the community—that he has only one idea, personal gain. But he has also in view, and does consider at times, the public weal. We should like to have the ideas of our sister clubs on this subject, if they will kindly forward them to the address given below. Let us all practise economy to the fullest extent, working for the advent depicted in the following lines:

Where spades grow bright and idle swords are dull,
Where gaols are empty and the barns are full,
Where church paths are with frequent footsteps worn,
Law court-yards weedy, silent and forlorn,
Where doctors foot it, and where farmers ride,
Where age abounds, and truth is multiplied.
Where these signs are, they clearly indicate
A happy people, and a well-governed state.

—M. S. Watson, Home Economics Committee, Namaka, Alberta.

Orders Winter Fuel

Some time ago I promised to send you a report of the Eyebrow Women's Section. You will notice that we do not meet regularly, as a motion was passed at our annual meeting that the executive would arrange to call a meeting whenever it was necessary, as so many of our members were so busy with Red Cross and greater production. We have had two delightful meetings since convention, the first one in April. It was a joint meeting of the Returned Soldiers League and the Grain Growers' Association. The program consisted of convention reports given by Mrs. William Campbell and Mr. Walter Simpson. A musical program was also rendered. Our second meeting was held at the home of Mrs. A. W. Gallinger on May 29, which was well attended by both men and women. Arrangements were made for Grain Grower Sunday. The secretary was instructed to write Ames local and Avermore to join with us for that service. A canvas for new members is to be made very soon. A carload of coal is to be ordered for club members. Eight new members joined at this meeting. Our hostess served a wartime lunch.—Mrs. William Campbell, secretary, W.S.G.G.A.

New Manitoba Section

A very successful meeting was held at Keyes on the evening of June 8, when a women's section was organized, with Mrs. Robert Milne, president; Mrs. Wm. Paterson, vice-president; Mrs. D. A. Milne, secretary. Many women were present as well as men at this general meeting. One very pleasing feature of that meeting was the co-operative spirit existing between our woman director of that district and the local president. He is doing everything to help further the cause of the women, knowing in so doing success will attend the organization generally. The women are at the beginning of a new responsibility in this province. We have had the promise of co-operation from our new directors. Now is the time to give us a pointer as to how we can co-operatively assist in bringing about the best results.—Janet Wood, provincial president, Manitoba W.S.G.G.A.

Bright Prospects

We organized a local of the U.F.W.A. at Haynes on April 9, 1918. We elected the following officers: Mrs. Grant Welton, president; Mrs. T. J. Ross, vice-president; Mrs. Jas. Sage, secretary. There had already been a men's branch of U.F.A. started and they in concert invited the ladies to form one also. There were about seven or eight of us who joined on the evening of April 9, but as we knew so little about the work we decided to ask for help and advice before proceeding very far. In accordance with the desire of the meeting, Miss Spiller was communicated with, and at

our next meeting on May 14 we were favored with a very interesting and practical address by Mrs. C. Stone, of Alix, which was very much appreciated by a large gathering.

As you see, our club is just in its infancy, so that we have not yet accomplished much, but I think I can say that it is the intention of us all, to do a great deal in the near future. We realize that some effort should be made to improve our social and business relations with each other and with the community at large. Also, that there is a wider and grander life before us, in the future, which is dawning for the womanhood of Canada. We expect that our club life will help us to be ready to come into line with other clubs, to take up any good cause that comes our way and to help on all the good work of our organization. We now have 11 paid-up members and expect to have a great many more.—Nettie Sage, secretary.

Helping the Fair

Sunnyvale U.F.W. have had two large bundles of Red Cross sewing since convention. We had a concert in March. A neighboring U.F.A. and U.F.W. club gave a play. \$90.00 was sent to the Red Cross as a result of that concert.

Gardening pledges were signed by members in April. In May, we discussed conservation of food stuffs, and a motion was made to cut down refreshments served at meeting to a plain cake, sandwiches, tea or coffee, and charge 10 cents each for it for Red Cross or other patriotic purposes.

We are planning a big basket picnic for July 19 at Sligo school. Invitations are being sent out to neighboring clubs to attend, and we hope to be able to obtain some good U.F.A. and U.F.W. speakers. The U.F.A. here will assist us.

In August we plan to have a Red Cross booth, sale of work, etc., at Edgerton fair, and are offering prizes for the best collection of vegetables grown by boys or girls, vegetables to be shown at booth. A yearly program I have just finished making. Two of our members were appointed on "Red Triangle" Y.M.C.A. committee, Mrs. Moore, our president, and Mrs. J. W. Guthrie. One gentleman made the remark "better to appoint members of the U.F.W., as they were the workers anyway!" or something to that effect. We have obtained quite a few new members, and every member has pledged himself to try and interest one other woman anyway.—Mrs. A. E. Postan, district director, Heath, Alberta.

Social Service Lecture

The Brownlee local of the U.G.G. held a very successful social evening at the home of the president, Mrs. G. E. Gilbert, on Friday evening, May 31. A short program was given, after which dancing was the order of the evening. The ladies of the local served a lunch at midnight. Several of the members of the men's section very kindly furnished the music, and a good time was enjoyed by all present. The sum of \$21 was taken in, a portion of which is to be given to the Ambulance Fund. On Saturday evening, May 25, Mr. W. J. Stewart, of Regina, came to Brownlee to speak to us on social service, but owing to the lack of sufficient advertising there was no turn-out. However, he has promised to come to us again a little later, when we hope to have a good attendance.—Miss Bessie Buchanan, secretary, Brownlee local.

Douglastown Homemakers' Club

Although the Douglastown Homemakers are journeying on in their second year, I think this is the first time we have ever appeared upon the stage in The Grain Growers' Guide. However, at our last meeting I was requested to write an account of our work for the woman's section of The Guide, but as I am a very busy farmer's wife, and have no literary talent whatever, I am afraid our first appearance in your



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pages will seem very small indeed. But we do not feel small in any way, except in number. We are large in our ambitions, endeavors and good will. Our club is a small one of only 14 members, but we all realize that never in the annals of history has women's work been in such demand as it is today, and we are trying to fill that demand to the best of our ability. But they are such busy women in this district, nearly all of them are doing their own work in the house and helping with the out-door chores, such as milking, feeding calves, and, of course, caring for the poultry, and still they make time to meet once a month, to discuss ways and means of meeting the demand made to them for patriotic purposes. I can truly say they are the most congenial group of women I have ever seen work together.

Now it would be very difficult for me to give an adequate estimate of what our club has really achieved along patriotic lines in the last year. We know there is no other line of work needed so much at this time as knitting, sewing and doing all we possibly can for those brave boys who have sacrificed so much for us. We have done, and are still doing, all the Red Cross work we can, and have answered every appeal that has been made to us in that line. Our last meeting was held at the home of Mrs. H. McCoughen, and was acknowledged one of our best. Our hostess, in her genial way, extended a hearty welcome to us all. After the routine business was disposed of, the Alameda rest room was discussed, and we all felt that a step had been taken in the right direction, when a place was provided for the comfort and convenience of the prairie mother and her children. A collection was taken up to help support this rest room, all donating generously, even in these cruel war times we must not entirely forget our motto for "home and community," as those local matters must be taken up from time to time, as the occasion demands. However, working for patriotic needs and other good causes give us very little time for definite local advancement.

At the close of our last meeting Mrs. McCoughen served a delicious lunch, which reminds me, that the splendid lunches and invigorating cups of tea our club women have been enjoying at our meetings in the past will be conspicuous by their absence in the future. We have been preaching the gospel of thrift and food conservation and must practice what we preach. We thought it would be better to dispense with such luxuries now, while the voluntary system was in vogue, than to be compelled to give them up later in order to help feed the Allies.

In speaking of farm women, I can confidently say we have derived great good from trying to do "our bit" as an organization. Countless pairs of socks have been knitted for loved ones "over there" and the women are still knitting and will knit on with untiring patience until this cruel war is over. Some of our boys are at the front. Two have given their lives, while others still must go. We know that we are working in a great crisis, the greatest the world has ever known, a crisis from which we shall emerge victorious if we do our best, and trust in God to do the rest. But we shall not have done our best until we have put our greatest efforts into the struggle, without regard for our personal welfare. This war is drawing us together as a people as nothing else could have done. We are finding ourselves as one people in sympathy and sorrow. That is common to all classes of society today. There are the women, for instance, who, before the war, cared for little else beyond their own family and home, and whose sons were the centre of all their hopes. One son now lies buried "somewhere in France." Surely this war is bringing us together in a way that prosperous peace could never have done. We are fighting the spirit of self-interest, and if we remain true to our purpose, even to the end, victory shall be ours all along the line. Some day the soldiers will come home again from France, And England will be hung with banners gay, And I shall see them marching past—the comrades of my boy.

—A Douglaston Homemaker.

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Interesting Club Work

I would be very glad if I could write something to get all our communities to organize a Homemakers' club. We started in two years next June to form a Homemakers' club and had a very good membership. Of course we started with a few and nearly every meeting there were more added to the roll. I was vice-president the first few months; and as so many were going away for the winter months we had to elect new officers. We put in Mrs. Gardiner as president. On April 4 we held our annual meeting and election of officers. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. E. Flock; vice-president, Mrs. William Gardiner; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. T. D. Williamson.

Now as for our club, we wish we could tell you how interesting it is to belong to a club and hope that all the districts that have not organized a club will start in this year and organize one. Our meetings last year were very interesting. In answer to the roll call we had each member give a recipe for a cake and cookies. During the fall it was for pickles and canning. I am sure it will make many a girl who has never lived on a farm a good housekeeper and homemaker. Some of us gave papers on helping the sick and nursing, taking care of children, etc. I am sure if there are only a few of your community who get together and form a club it will be of great help to the community and to the women themselves. We are all working for Red Cross now and will continue to do so until the end of the war. The boys need our help so much.—Mrs. G. Chambers, Shaunavon, Sask.

Send-Off For Boys

The Homemakers met at the home of Mrs. Hinds on May 16, and nearly all the members were present. The roll-call was answered by ways of preparing "left-over potatoes" and many valuable suggestions were given. Several other subjects were discussed, as fumigating, kalsomining, painting woodwork and window-cleaning. The various advantages of the vacuum cleaner were mentioned. The Homemakers decided to give a reception the following week for the boys who were leaving to "sign up," and a committee was organized. Five new members were enrolled this month. It was decided that Mrs. R. H. Wiggins should represent the club at the convention at Saskatoon. A dainty lunch was then served. Altogether a very enjoyable afternoon was spent.—Mrs. R. H. Wiggins, vice-president, Manor, Sask.

A Good Beginning

The ladies of Wood River G.G.A. formed a Women's Section on March 2, 1918, at Coderre, Sask. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Steve Wilson; vice-president, Mrs. Chester Carey; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. A. Whelihan; directors, Mrs. John Carey, Mrs. A. Messer, Mrs. E. B. Coderre. It is the intention of this section to do Red Cross work for the duration of the war. Our first social event was a dance given April 1, at which we realized \$72 for the Red Cross. Any ladies in this vicinity wishing to become members will be cordially welcomed.—Eunice Whelihan, secretary, Coderre, Sask.

Helping French Children

The members of the Stewart Home-maker's met at the home of Mrs. Wm. Carter, Thursday, May 9. It being a very pleasant afternoon there were 19 members and two visitors present. Mrs. McKercher gave an interesting paper on Gardening. The roll call being current events we heard some great discussions on the war, one being about the little French children being homeless and needing attention in the way of clothes, etc. They at once took the matter up and decided to have a shower of children's clothing the following Thursday, at Mrs. H. Arnott's, where they will donate every thing possible for the children. The lunch was served by the hostess in a dainty manner and the meeting adjourned.—Miss Katie Forry and May Bateman, club reporters.



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give a combination of power farm equipment that embodies economy, convenience and efficiency.

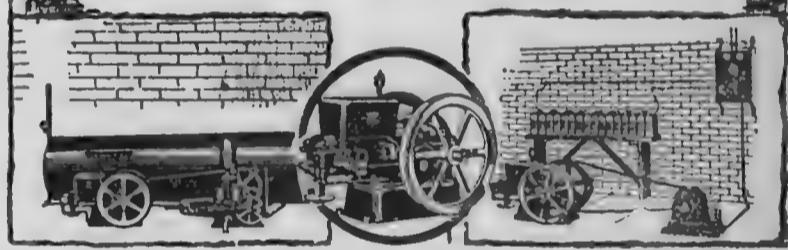
Bring your farm up to date—get better results—take the drudgery out of the farm work by installing this combination of units.

They mean light anywhere at any time—running water on any part of the farm and power for driving farm machinery. Fairbanks-Morse Water and Light Systems lessen the housewife's labors. The ironing, the washing, the cleaning the pumping and the great problem of farm labor are all solved.

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you will be pleased. THE **NEWMAN** CO. **F. S. NEWMAN** LIMITED **WINNIPEG CANADA** saves you money. THE RELIABLE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

The contributions to the Blue Cross fund for this week are:—
 Margaret Wright, Carmangay, Alta. 25
 James Flashdale, R.R. No. 1, Red Deer, Alta. .05
 Leo N. King, Bagend, Sask. .10
 Richard, Ritchie, Sask. .10
 Winnie Fisher, Hazelridge, Man. .25
 Rebecca Wilson, Calandale P.O., Alta. .10
 —Dixie Patton.

Splendid Gardeners

This is my first letter to the Young Canada Club. I am 11 years old, and am in grade four. We have some neighbors about one mile from our place, and last winter they solved the problem of going to school, by covering their cutter with oilcloth. They have four miles to go to school. They had a slit in the front of the cutter for the lines, and a sheet of mica to look through. They could go to school in comfort even on the coldest day. My sister and I walked to school and sometimes we got a ride with them. Last year we had a garden and my potatoes came up fine, I saved all the potatoes that I had last year. They made ten rows. My sister's flowers came up beautifully. She saved a lot of the seeds for this year. My sister and I have got a nice garden this year. We got the seed from the seedsman at the school. Seeds were given around at every school in the country. I guess I will close for this time, or there won't be enough room for the other letters.—Ralph Gould, Islay P.O., Alta.

A Fine Family

This is my first letter to the Young Canada Club, I wish to be a member of the club. I would like to have a membership pin. I read the Doo Dads, they are very interesting. I have five sisters and five brothers, two of them are going to school. I go to school and I am in grade four. I like to go to school very much. I am ten years of age. We keep chickens, geese, turkeys and ducks. I like to help feed them, we haven't got

any little turkeys yet. I hope to see my letter in print. I wish the club much success.—Ethel Pye, Penhold, Alta.

Sunset

When the big red sun goes down,
 And the golden sands turn brown;
 To the waves we say good-night,
 Homeward turn our footsteps light.

Still, dear sun, we are not sad,
 For a long bright day we've had;
 And we know in far off lands,
 You are shining on the sands.
 —Wallace W. Black, Gull Lake, Sask.

Has Many Pets

This is my first letter to the Young Canada Club. I would like to be a member if there is any room for me on your happy page. I am an English girl, 12 years old. We came to Canada when I was five years old. I would like to go back to "the old country" when the war is over. I am a member of the Maple Leaf Club. I have not written to them

for a long time so I guess that will be my next job. I am trying to do my "bit" to help win the war. I knit and help to sew for the Red Cross, and at Christmas when parcels are sent away I put some little thing in. I think people should give for the Red and Blue Cross. I am sending a dollar to the Blue Cross hoping it will get there. I have a pony, a dog, a cat and a little pig. I have found two bird's nests and two duck's nests. I go to school every day. We live a little over two miles from school. Our teacher has been sick so we have had nearly a month's holiday. Well, this will be enough for the first time, hoping I will escape the W.P.B.—Josephine Storrow, Killam, Alta.

A New Member

This is my first letter to the Young Canada Club. I would like very much to become a member of this club. I read the letters of the club every week. I like looking at the Doo Dads. I think they are funny little fellows. I

go to school every day. I am in grade six. I am 11 years old. We have two little colts. They are both about the same size. I am sending 10 cents to the Blue Cross Fund. I hope to see my letter in print. I am sending a self-addressed envelope for a membership pin. Wishing the club much success.—Alice McGowan, Pilot Mound, Man.

The Queer Grain People

One day as Jimmie was walking down the alley with his little cart full of grain he met Miss Gopher on the road. She said, "Please little boy won't you give me some of your grain to eat?"

"Oh, no," said Jimmie, "That grain is not for you."

"Please give me just a grain or two," said she.

"No, I cannot give you even a grain," said Jimmie, and on he went.

In a few minutes Miss Gopher saw coming down the road, what do you think? Why the grain people, and who are they? They are the people who are tall and slim with large heads, dressed in green.

Now thought Miss Gopher, "I'll get some grain after all."

The people were in a cart drawn by city mice who had never tasted grain.

When they saw the gopher they ran just as hard as they could right by the gopher and around the corner with the gopher behind them. They went into a large hole on the street and then turned down a smaller one branching from the big one, but the gopher lady went on down the big one.

The grain people now were in so small a hole they had to lie down, and that was very crushing. They went along this hole a way and then turned out in to the street once more. On they went until they came to the corner and then they turned the corner and Jimmie jumped up, and the mice, the grain people and the gopher were nowhere to be found. So Jimmie went into the house and told his mother about the dream.—Beth Howes, Millet, Alta.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH IN THE WONDERLAND OF DOO

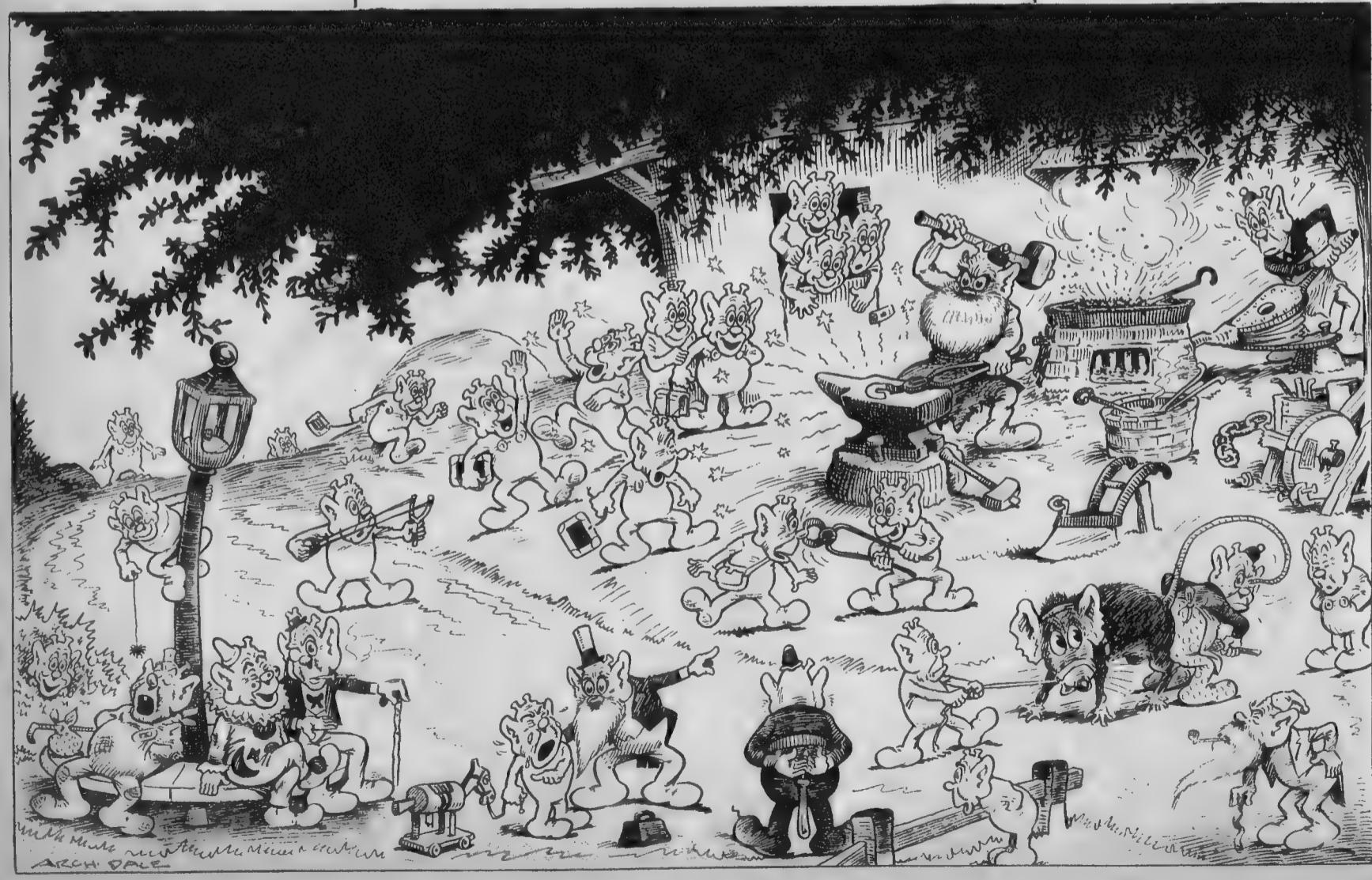
Of course you have heard of the village blacksmith whose smithy stood beneath the spreading chestnut tree. And do you remember what the poet said about the little boys and girls? Wasn't it something like this?

"The children coming home from school, look in at the open door;

"They love to see the flaming forge, and hear the bellows roar;

"Or catch the shining sparks that fly like chaff from a threshing floor."

Well, there is a village blacksmith in the Wonderland of Doo and his forge is under a big chestnut tree too. Do you see its dark spreading branches? And there are the Doo Dads acting just like the boys and girls in the poem. They are just out of school and have their little books and slates along with them. It is great fun for them to try and catch the sparks that fly from the old Doo Dad's hammer. One naughty little fellow has caught his playmate's nose with a pair of pinchers, while there is that little rogue with catapult aiming at the old blacksmith's beard. And here are all our old friends. Sleepy Sam is snoring away, but when he feels that bug on his nose he will wake up in a hurry. Percy Haw Haw is trying to persuade the clown to ride on the little fellow's hobby horse. Smiles might, too, if it hadn't a broken leg. The young Doo Dad has brought it to old Doc Sawbones to fix but he is telling him to take it over to the blacksmith. Flannelfeet, the Cop, has his eye on that boy with the pinchers and has just about decided to pinch him. Roly and Poly are always helping somebody, aren't they? Here they are giving the old blacksmith a hand. Poly is shoeing the mouse. It doesn't seem to like the operation for see how it is jabbing him in the eye with its tail. The old blacksmith doesn't seem to notice the hub-bub that is going on around him. He keeps working away and can't hear a thing but the clanging of his hammer and anvil.



The Wedding Ring

Continued from Page 8
the order, and he would send for it this very day.

He was in the house before starting for town, but the old lady sat asleep in her chair, and he did not disturb her by speaking, but gently he drew the bead ring off the finger to have the size and stole away.

Outside of Black's he let the man go on with one load, and left his own standing while he went in.

Lucy happened to be alone, and was sewing. She got up, blushing a bit, when Aaron entered, for he was not in the habit of dropping in.

"Lucy," he began, "would you mind getting the catalogue. I want you to help me, please, in picking out a wedding ring, and make out the order for me. My hands aren't strictly clean."

"A wedding ring," she gasped, turning pale.

"Sure, a good one, 22 karat, and tell them to rush the order."

Lucy turned the leaves nervously.

"Have you the size?" she asked in an ill-controlled voice.

DO YOU WANT TO BE A MOTORMAN OR CONDUCTOR ?

The Winnipeg Electric Railway has many positions for those who qualify.

The work is easily learned and you can "get a run" as soon as you "break in"—merely a matter of a few days—very much simpler than learning a trade.

Good Pay and Regular Work. Excellent Opportunities for Promotion.

Apply to R. R. KNOX, Traffic Superintendent, Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg

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Write any of the following Commission Agents or Dealers at

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A. J. HILLS & CO.
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS
H. P. KENNEDY LIMITED
IRA WONNACOTT H. SCHMITT

"Yes, here it is," producing the childish bead ring. "You can measure from this."

Lucy picked it up gingerly and looked at it with a rather bitter smile.

"Aaron," she said, shaken out of her reserve and the tears standing in her eyes, "are you going to bring in some bit of a child wife who will be only a charge to your poor old mother, after all she's been to you? I thought better of you than that. It's all a mistake. Don't do anything in haste, it will be an injustice to both of them."

She faced him, after this outburst, and the tears ran down her cheeks.

"A wife!" he gasped.

"Certainly, a wife. Doesn't a wedding ring imply a wife? Are you crazy, Aaron Preston?"

Aaron considered a moment, and then began to laugh uproariously.

"You heartless wretch," said Lucy, stamping her foot, then flopped herself into a chair, dropped her head on the table, and began to cry.

Aaron became quiet, and touched her arm gently.

"You consider mother, don't you Lucy?" No reply.

"I've often wondered if you could ever possibly have any kind feelings for me at all, Lucy, the ugly old bachelor."

"Who said you were old and ugly?" "I did; now look up and I'll tell you all about the wedding ring."

Which he did, and presently she was crying and laughing, both at the pathos and humor of the whole situation.

He also told her about the contemplated break-up of the home, which caused them to both look very solemn.

"Lucy," he went on, "I was very happy when you were there at threshing time. Mother was happy too, and you were the spirit of it all. Tell me, did you mind being there very much?"

"I was happy, too," she confessed.

"But not enough to stay for always, even after poor mother is gone, as she must go one day?" he hazarded sadly.

Lucy knew that Aaron was not the conceited type that could be played with, so answered truthfully, "Yes, for always, just with you."

"Then," he said, boyishly, "we'll send for two wedding rings, and an engagement ring too. Come, right now. Oh Lucy, how happy we'll be."

"Yes," said the girl, her cheeks flushed and her eyes bright, "and I'll go with you on the way from town to tell her. We'll take care of her. And she shan't leave her prairie home."

"God forever bless you," said Aaron, as he kissed her. "Now, about these rings," said Lucy practically, her pen poised, and the two heads were bent over the catalogue.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

We are in receipt of your letter enclosing cheque for \$20, representing contributions received by you from your subscribers for our fund, for which we send you herewith receipt. Will you be kind enough to convey our thanks to those who contributed.—A. DeJardin, secretary.

Patriotic Funds

PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED

Previously acknowledged	\$12,502.87
Cotesau W.G.G.A., Akra, Sask.	25.00
A. M. Bradford, Arrow River, Man.	5.00

Total \$12,532.87

BLUE CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$166.37
Margaret Wright, Carmangay, Alta. ....	.25
James Flasdale, R.R.I., Red Deer, Alta. ....	.05

Leo. N. King, Bagend, Sask. ....	.10
Richard, Ritchie, Sask.10
Winnie Fisher, Hazelridge, Man.25

Rebecca Wilson, Callendula, Alta.10
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Total \$167.92

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Armenian Relief Fund	\$ 87.25
Red Cross Fund	7,081.36
Y.M.C.A. Military Fund	1,076.00

Serbian Relief Fund	487.00
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Halifax Relief Fund	217.40
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Agriculture Relief of the Allies	45.00
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Returned Soldiers' Fund	30.00
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Halifax Blind Endowment Fund	378.80
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Polish Relief Fund	222.00
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Prisoners of War Fund	220.00
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Manitoba Red Cross Fund	49.70
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French Wounded Emergency Fund	48.00
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British Red Cross Fund	104.50
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British Sailors' Relief Fund	40.00
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Canadian Patriotic Fund	895.00
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French Red Cross Fund	563.50
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Soldiers' Families Fund	15.00
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Total \$24,190.60

Let Me Be Your Personal Shopper

I am pleasing many hundreds of women who confide to me their personal wants, who, perhaps like you, are situated too distant to shop in person—hence ask me to personally select their merchandise for them.

It is a big responsibility to be sure, yet very interesting, for it is a great pleasure to please people, many of whom you have never seen, and I am pleasing and satisfying them, just as I can please and satisfy you. Confide your shopping problems in me just as you would in any good friend, thoroughly competent to advise and shop for you.

You can't impose on me and I have many, many interesting, feminine things I'd like to tell you about in the world of Hats, Blouses, Dresses, Lingerie, Underwear and Footwear.

Just test my Personal Shopping Service.

BELLE HUDSON,
Personal Shopper

Hudson's Bay Retail Store,
WINNIPEG

WE BUY

Hides Sheep Pelts and Wool

The big connection we have enables us to sell to advantage. This advantage enables us to pay top notch prices. High prices and fair treatment in grading has built up our good name. Write for price lists.

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BROILERS.—Market your early-hatched Cockerels as broilers. They pay best in that way. Separate them from the Pullets when they weigh about a pound. Feed them bran and crushed oats in sour or buttermilk for two or three weeks. Get them ready now. If you have any ready now ship them to us. We can handle any amount and will pay the highest market price. When you ship to us you always receive highest prices and prompt remittances.

Per lb.
Old Hens, good condition \$.25
Ducks25
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Young Roosters23
Geese18
Old Roosters16
Eggs Highest Market Price

The Prices quoted are for Poultry in good Marketable Condition and are F.O.B. Winnipeg.

We are Prepaying Crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

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A little care produces all the difference between a generous profit and a loss. You've often seen it demonstrated.

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Costs but little. The small outlay will be repaid you many times over in increased profits from your hogs. It makes better hogs that bring better prices.

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The BARNEY

One-Horse or One-Man
Combination Grain Loader
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\$64.00

F.O.B. WINNIPEG or
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Write
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The Phil. Barney Company

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SIMPLE TO ERECT
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SAVES LABOR and
EXPENSE

and has innumer-
able advantages
and uses.

C.M.A. Annual Convention in Montreal

(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

MONTREAL, June 12.—The manufacturers of the Dominion stated their side of the tariff case at the annual convention which was opened here this morning. The addresses were not delivered as strict campaign literature, but as a reply to those who are said to have been criticizing them during the past months. President S. R. Parsons declared in his speech that he, as representative of the manufacturers, had been challenged to come out into the open, and his speech was the result. In short, his presidential speech was largely a reply to The Grain Growers' Guide, and a declaration that the National Policy is essential for the well-being of the whole Canadian community. While admittedly frank and outspoken, the tone of the president's and other speeches were conciliatory. The manufacturers vociferously cheered the suggestion that a conference of representatives of the farming and manufacturing interests be held in Winnipeg, presumably this fall, in the hope that they might reach a common understanding on this tariff, and indeed, other questions.

President Parsons made a further suggestion which by the applause that greeted it appeared to meet with the approval of the convention. He suggested that a tariff and trade board of experts, similar to the Dominion Railway Commission, or Grain Commission, be appointed by the Government to consider all phases of the tariff question. This board, he said, should report to the Government from time to time their findings, and if after a full and complete survey of the situation, it clearly established that the tariff is inimical to the best interests of the country at

large; nay more than that, if it is not actually essential from a national standpoint, then, I say, "Away with the tariff!"

C.M.A. for Protection

But the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is definitely committed to what is termed industrial protection, it is pronounced essential. In this connection Mr. Parsons summed up the situation so far as the C.M.A. policy is considered by saying, "speaking broadly, Canada must choose between the tariff with the manufacturers on the one hand or free trade without the manufacturers on the other; the issue cannot be dodged and should not be clouded." In this then, it appears that there will be a distinct cleavage between East and West which must be eliminated. This was amply demonstrated when Mr. Roderick McKenzie, secretary of the National Council of Agriculture, appeared on the platform with Mr. Parsons. There was refreshing candor in his remarks, which were unequivocal and to the point. He did not mince matters, and the audience which packed the hall to capacity accepted his challenge in excellent spirit, and while no doubt disagreeing with him, applauded him. He told the manufacturers that the West is from "Missouri," "Canada cannot get along without manufacturers," said he, "but you have got to show us where or why the manufacturer of Canada needs protection, and further, we will believe that you need protection if you can show us an industry that cannot do without protection and any industry that we cannot do without then we may believe there is something in it."

Mr. McKenzie pointed out that Canada must develop her vast resources, and to do that there must be a certain amount of diversity of interests, but when one interest thinks or has reason to believe that it suffers or is made to suffer through privileges bestowed on the other, then development is impeded and efficiency impaired. If you people think your policy is the right one, I think arrangements ought to be made to have representatives of the two interests meet at a central point and throw all the cards on the table. There we could discuss it out, not fight it out, I have already discovered that to be the wrong method, and perhaps we could come to a common understanding."

No Hell too Hot

Two well-known manufacturers moved and seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. McKenzie. E. G. Henderson, of Windsor, Ontario, declared that the dairy farmer is the greatest manufacturer in the country, and everything should be done to make common ground for all. "We must work hand-in-hand," said he, "and woe betide the man who endeavors to make differences between the manufacturers and the farmers. No hell is too hot for him" (laughter and cheers). "We must bear one another's burdens." Senator Nicholls, of Toronto, said, "Let us be quite frank with the people who say they cannot understand why we need protection. It is our fault if they have not been educated up to the reasons why we need protection. It costs in the neighborhood of 80 cents to grow a bushel of wheat and the farmers are making not less than 200 or 300 per cent on their wheat crops. There is no manufacturer in the Dominion making that. But we do not grudge them one iota. Let them have all they want. But live and let live."

At the close, Mr. McKenzie asked "what did the farmers do when they only got 60 cents a bushel for their wheat?"

Sir John Willison, the newly-appointed President of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association, in his speech declared that if the representatives of the manufacturers' interests and the farmers' interests could only change administrative posts for a few months these seeming differences would disappear.

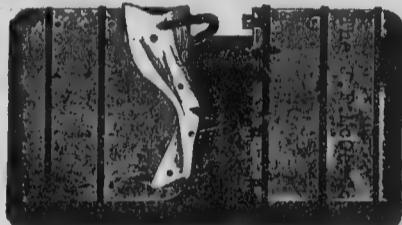
Mr. Parsons, at the outset of his ad-

Continued on Page 41

MOWER AND BINDER REPAIRS

ALL MAKES

Binder Canvases, each	\$7.50
Mower Sections (25)	1.75
Binder Sections (25)	1.75
Mower Knives, each	2.75
Binder Knives, each	3.25
Mower and Binder Guards	.35
Guard Plates (25)	1.50



The John F. McGee Co.

Henry Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

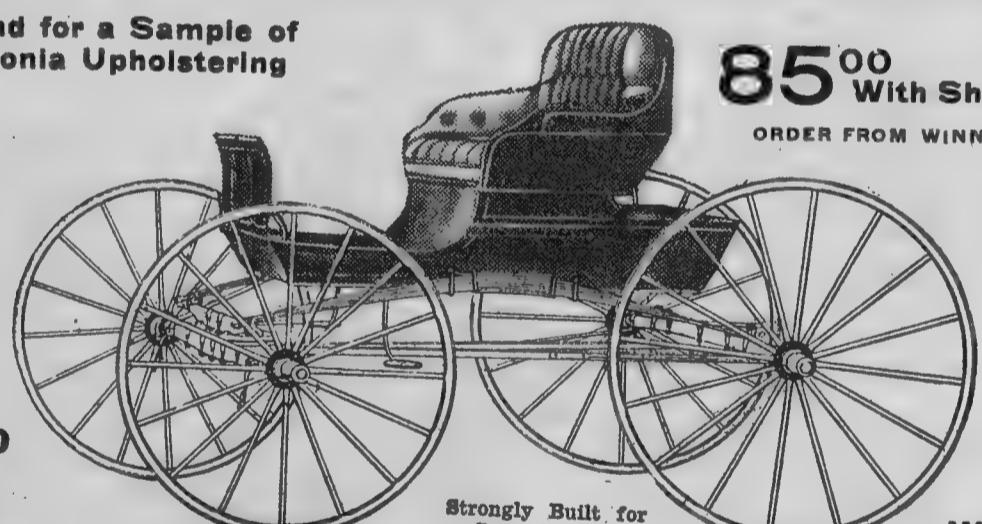
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Long Service

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A buggy is still recognized as an important necessity to the western farmer. For heavy roads, business or pleasure driving, economical travelling, a buggy stands supreme. The initial expense is small, the upkeep is down to a minimum, and your driver can be used for many farm work purposes when not driving. Make your selection an EATON Imperial.

You will get a buggy that cannot be easily bettered in either high-grade material, superb finish or workmanship.

DESCRIPTION OF IMPERIAL ROAD BUGGY ILLUSTRATED ABOVE

Two-reach gear, 15-16-inch axles, sensible collar type style, slight arch, springs are 11-inch, 6-plate, oil tempered and resilient. Hardwood axle beds, hickory reaches and head block. Wheels are high-grade hickory, front 37 inches high and rear 41 inches; 1-inch steel tires, double screwed rims, Sarven patent hubs with full solid flanges. Nickel hub caps. Body—Corning style, 24x52 inches, hardwood frame, with boot on back of body, fancy leather dash with rail. Seat—High and wide, built on hardwood frame, sprung. Trimmings—Nickelized and black. Rubber mat, knee dash waterproof apron, quick-shift attachments, wrench and complete set of axle washers. Shafts—High-grade hickory, leather-trimmed. Painting—Glossy black, with gear neatly striped.

PRICES—ORDER FROM WINNIPEG TAKES 1½ TIMES FIRST-CLASS FREIGHT RATE

937D800.—Imperial Concord Road Buggy, as described and illustrated, complete with shafts. Shipping weight about 475 lbs. Price **85.00**

937D802.—Imperial Concord Road Buggy, as above, but with adjustable buggy or cutter pole, and with shafts. Weight about 500 lbs. Price **96.50**

937D801.—Imperial Concord Road Buggy, as described, but with adjustable buggy or cutter pole instead of shafts. Shipping weight about 475 lbs. Price **89.25**

T. EATON CO.
WINNIPEG
CANADA

The EATON Imperial Auto Seat Buggy shown on page 376 of the Spring and Summer Catalogue combines the utmost in Buggy building.

The Farmers' Market

Winnipeg Market Letter

(Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, June 17, 1918)

Oats—Prices on Saturday showed a gain of 1½ cents for cash oats and 1¾ cents for July delivery as compared with closing prices a week ago. There is little change in the general or local situation. American markets have taken upturns on reports of hot weather damage in southern states and the advances brought out heavy selling pressure. In the local market offerings have been light, and firmer American markets have given more confidence to traders. There has been no special demand for oats at the lake front, but interior mills have been in the market for limited quantities.

Barley—Is still out of favor with buyers. With no new demand prices have sagged again and American markets appear to be in a similar position.

Flax—Advanced sharply during the first half of the week. There was an improved cash demand which caused shorts to cover and at the close on Wednesday, July futures were 11½ cents up from the previous saturday. A reaction ensued and on Saturday the gain for the week was 4½ cents.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	June						Week ago	Year ago
	11	12	13	14	15	17		
Oats—								
July	85½	85½	84½	84½	85½	85½	84½	70½
Oct.	70	70½	69½	69½	71	71½	69½	57½
Flax—								
July	375½	381	377½	372	374½	371½	374½	286
Oct.	336	348	346½	339½	346	343½	343	268

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, June 14, 1918

CORN—Good scattered demand for fed. Good demand for milling at concessions. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.55 to \$1.65.

OATS—Premiums declined 2¢ to 6¢ over Minneapolis July. No. 3 white closed at 75½ to 78½ c. No. 4 white oats at 68 to 74 c.

RYE—A little easier for bulkheads. Offerings out of store firmly held. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.96 to \$1.98.

BARLEY—Good active demand at unchanged prices. Prices closed at 90c to \$1.22.

FLAXSEED—Good demand at 3 to 5¢ under July. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.92 to \$3.94 on spot and to arrive.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, June 12, was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	.....	9,654	30,943
	Oats	.....	114,390	624,287
	Barley	.....	79	11,445
	Flax	.....	.....	2,097
Calgary	Wheat	7,010	27,918	82,218
	Oats	16,000	126,323	888,029
	Barley	3	10,204	19,146
	Flax	.....	.....	639
Moose Jaw	Wheat	1,824	10,442	43,345
	Oats	5,756	158,213	725,697
	Barley	.....	6,966	3,304
	Flax	.....	.....	5,894

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards, St. Boniface, Man., for the past week were as follows: Cattle, 2,841; calves, 234; sheep and lambs, 115; hogs, 4,769. The run of all kinds of stock was approximately 1,000 less than last week. There was 100 head more cattle and 1,000 less hogs, while calves and sheep was about the same.

Cattle prices are lower on most grades. The well-

FIXED WHEAT PRICES									
1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Tf1	Tf2	Tf3	
Fixed	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year ago	250	248	243	231	209	188	.....	.....	.....

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, June 11 to June 17, inclusive

Date	Feed Wheat	OATS						BARLEY			FLAX					
		2 CW	3 CW	1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	4 NW	5 NW	6 NW
June 11	178	85½	82½	82½	79½	76½	127	122	100	105	376½	373½	347½	347½	347½	347½
12	178	85½	82½	82½	79	76½	125	120	109	105	381	379	353	353	353	353
13	178	84½	81½	81½	78½	75½	120	115	109	105	377½	375½	349½	349½	349½	349½
14	178	83½	80½	80½	77½	74½	115	110	106	106	372	370	344	344	344	344
15	178	85	82	82	79	76	117	110	106	106	374½	372½	346½	346½	346½	346½
16	178	85½	82½	82½	79½	76½	117	112	107½	106½	371½	369½	343½	343½	343½	343½
Week ago	178	84½	81½	81½	78½	75½	125	120	108	104	375	372	346½	346½	346½	346½
Year ago	138	70½	68	68	66½	64½	131	126	—	100	284½	280	—	—	—	—

LIVESTOCK		Winnipeg		Calgary June 15	Toronto June 12	St. Paul June 11	Chicago June 11
		June 15	Year ago				
Cattle		\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c
Choice steers		15.00	16.00	11.00	11.50	12.50	13.50
Best Butcher steers		13.00	14.50	10.00	10.75	11.50	12.25
Fair to good butcher steers		10.00	12.50	8.50	9.50	10.00	11.00
Good to choice fat cows		9.00	11.00	9.00	9.50	10.50	12.00
Medium to good cows		8.50	9.00	8.00	8.75	8.50	10.00
Common cows		7.50	8.50	5.50	7.50	7.50	9.00
Canners		5.50	7.50	3.75	5.00	6.00	7.50
Good to choice heifers		11.00	13.00	9.50	10.50	12.00	13.00
Fair to good heifers		9.00	10.75	7.50	9.00	10.00	11.00
Best oxen		9.00	11.00	9.00	9.50	7.50	9.00
Best bullock bulls		8.00	10.00	8.50	9.50	7.50	9.00
Common to bologna bulls		6.00	8.00	6.50	8.00	6.00	8.00
Fair to good feeder steers		10.00	11.00	7.00	7.75	10.00	10.60
Fair to good stocker steers		8.00	9.00	6.00	7.50	8.50	10.00
Best milkers and springers (each)		\$75-\$120	\$75-\$100	\$60-\$75	\$100-\$160	—	—
Fair milkers and springers (each)		\$60-\$85	\$50-\$65	—	—	—	—
Hogs		17.50	14.50	17.85	18.50	16.10	16.15
Choice hogs, fed and watered		16.00	16.75	12.00	13.00	16.00	17.50
Light hogs		13.00	14.75	10.00	11.00	16.00	17.50
Heavy sows		11.00	12.75	8.00	10.00	14.00	15.00
Stags		—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep and Lambs		—	—	—	—	—	—
Choice lambs		16.00	18.00	11.00	12.75	17.00	17.50
Best killing sheep		10.00	12.00	8.50	9.25	14.00	15.00

JUNE

**HERE IS THE DAY
YOU
REGISTER,**

ON June 22nd, Saturday, every man and woman, resident in Canada, who is 16 years and over, must attend at one of the places provided for registration, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 10 p.m., and there truthfully answer all the questions set forth upon the registration card.

Upon signing the card, vouching for the accuracy of the answers, the man or woman will receive a Registration Certificate, as shown below, which must be carried upon the person thereafter.

Why the Certificate is so Important

For failure to register a maximum fine of \$100 and one month's imprisonment is provided, also an added penalty of \$10 for each day the person remains unregistered after June 22nd.

Persons remaining unregistered cannot lawfully be employed, and cannot draw wages for work done after June 22nd. Employers who keep unregistered persons in their employ will be liable for fines equal in amount to those recoverable from the unregistered employees.

**REGISTRATION IS LAW—
Don't Fail to Register**

*This
Certificate
is YOUR
Protection.
Get it and
Carry it*

Canada Registration Board

*This certificate must
always be carried
upon the person of
the registrant*

NUMBER

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

Signature of Registrant

*residing at _____
of Canada this _____ day of _____ 1918
was duly registered for the national purposes
Deputy Registrar*

**Issued by authority of
Canada Registration Board**

continued Mr. Parsons. There are approximately 160 farms in Canada making one or more lines of agricultural implements, so that the figures given below do not include many agricultural implement manufacturers who make other lines as well, nor do they include companies subsidiary to or dependent on the agricultural implement industry. The number of agricultural implement plants proper is 60, total capital employed \$60,000,000; total wages and salaries, \$7,000,000; estimated number of people directly or indirectly dependent upon the implement business, 40,000 to 50,000. Now it is quite possible that if the duty were removed on agricultural implements, and it must be remembered that the rate of duty is considerably less than manufacturers have to pay on any machines imported for use in their factories, and the duties were also removed from the raw materials entering into the manufacture of such implements, a few of the larger concerns might still live on account of their large foreign export business; yet as they purchase millions of dollars worth of supplies of all sorts from other manufacturers in Canada all such secondary concerns would be adversely affected immediately, and there would be a general weakening and tearing down of a large portion of the industrial fabric of the country throughout. Figuring the total duty paid on agricultural implements in 1916, and taking the total value of the property of the farmers throughout Canada, it means about 3½ cents for every \$100, or in other words, a farm valued at \$10,000 would pay on an average annually of \$3.50. This does not seem like a staggering obligation by way of contribution to the national funds. The removal of the duty on tractors without any consultation with the tractor manufacturers to see what they could do to help out the situation calling for greater production, and without even making provision for the rebate of the duty on raw materials imported by the tractor manufacturers, was an unfair and unjust measure. We made such representations to the government that they finally rebated the duty charges on raw materials, but the tractor industry, where hundreds of men were employed and others in anticipation, as well as hundreds of thousands of dollars already invested, has been paralyzed at all events for the present." Mr. Parsons then proceeded to enumerate the large givings of the manufacturing interests towards war and patriotic funds. He also called attention to what other countries are doing towards building up Canadian trade.

Only a Fair Return

"In Canada, however," proceeded Mr. Parsons, "not only have we received no direct help and lead from the Government in connection with planning of our industries after the war in the nation's interests, but a considerable section of our population is keeping the country in a foment of agitation which tend to destroy rather than build up. There is only one way to pay off our accumulated war debts, and that is by producing in field, forest, mine and factory all that we possibly can and selling these products at as high a margin over the cost of production as we are able to secure. As far as export trade is concerned, manufacturers in Canada may be forced in the national interests to sell their wares at a merely nominal margin of profit so as to help preserve the balance of trade and at the same time giving employment to the largest possible number of people."

Opposition Tatics

Continued from Page 9
from a Liberal predominance in membership from the provinces west of the great lakes and east of the Ottawa river. That is why the members from Quebec are anxious to secure the good will of western members, and Liberals from other provinces reason along similar lines.

The next session of parliament may to some extent reveal the possibilities of opposition hopes being realized or blasted. It will doubtless depend to a considerable degree on how we are getting along with the war and the part Quebec plays in the drive for reinforcements.

MICHELIN

Twelve Tire Tests

No. 7

Cross-Sections

This illustration demonstrates the importance of comparing the cross-sections of the casings you are considering.

It is an enlarged view made from actual cross-sections of two 34 x 4 tires—one a Michelin Universal, the other a tire of another standard make.

At a glance you will notice the superior sturdiness of the Michelin—shown on the right. But notice also these additional differences:

1st: The sidewall of the tire on the left (which is a standard make typical of many tires other than Michelin) is of practically equal thickness throughout. The Michelin on the other hand, is progressively tapered from the tread downward, so that its sidewall is thick where sturdiness is most essential, yet particularly flexible where resiliency is the prime requisite. This construction gives Michelin Tires superior durability combined with remarkable easy-riding qualities. [

2nd: In the Michelin cross-section the layers of fabric are imbedded in a liberal cushion of rubber which binds the layers of fabric into a single strain-resisting though flexible mass. Notice also that the layers of fabric in the Michelin are firmly anchored in the beads of the casing around which they run without a break. This double safeguard makes it impossible for the layers of fabric in Michelin Tires to separate—a structural feature that cannot be over-emphasized, since a tire loses its strength when the layers of fabric come apart, just as a rope loses its strength when its strands separate.

This series of twelve tire tests is designed to help motorists determine what service to expect from the tires they are considering. The next advertisement will appear in next week's issue of The Grain Growers' Guide.

**Michelin Section
on right—
Other Section
on left—**

The world-wide reputation of the house of Michelin—the oldest, most experienced of all tire makers—is your assurance that only the best of materials are used in Michelin.

That a greater *quantity* of these superior materials is used in Michelin Tires is proved by their extra

weight and remarkable thickness which mean greater durability.

And the superiority of Michelin *design* is shown by the above illustration.

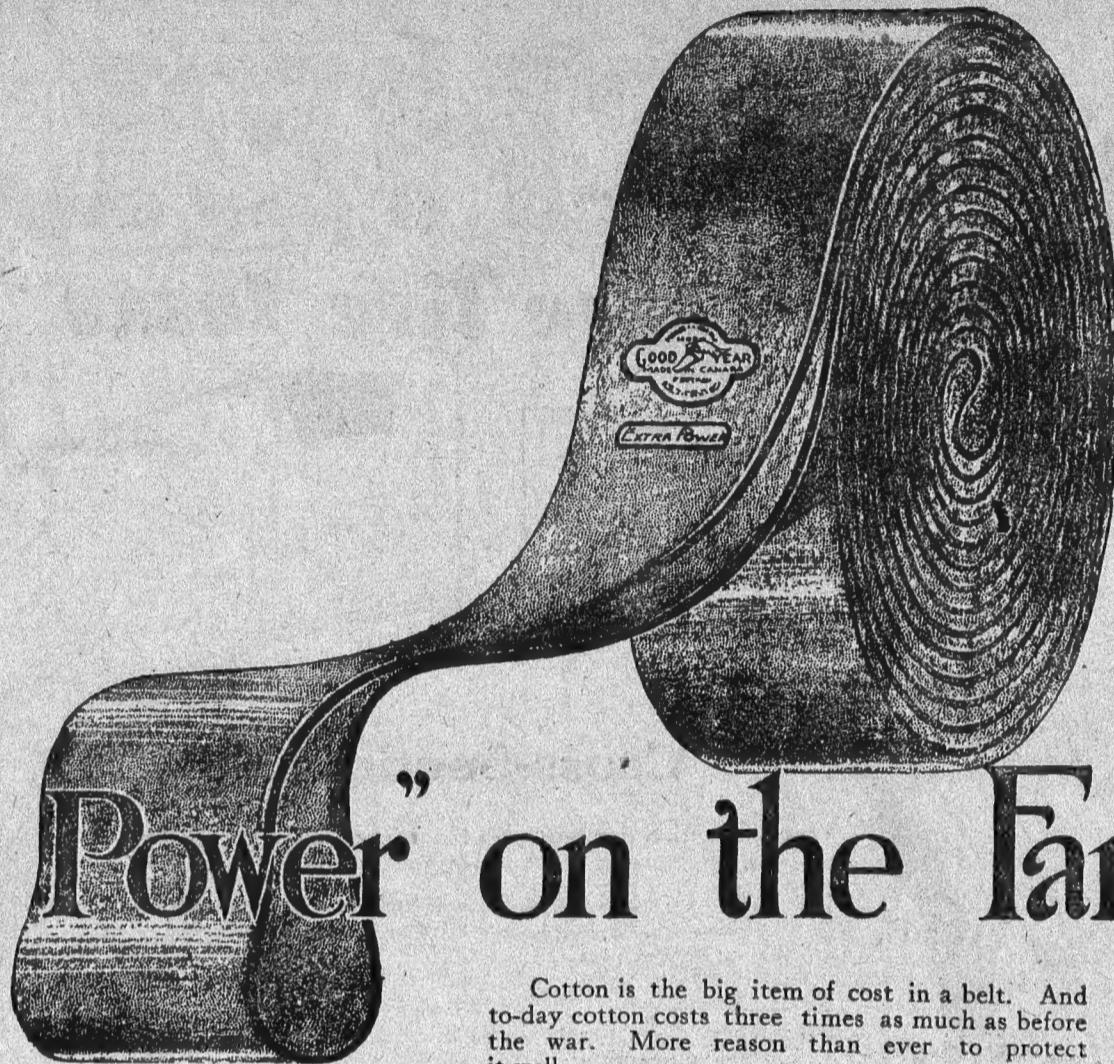
Better materials, more materials and superior construction—these account for the supreme durability of Michelin Tires.

Michelin Tire Company of Canada, Ltd.

782 St. Catherine Street West

Montreal, Canada

SOLD BY LEADING TIRE DEALERS IN ALL PARTS OF CANADA



"Extra Power" on the Farm

For years special Belting has been made for farm use.

Agricultural Belting it's called. And in plain words it is low-grade stuff.

Why it is made no one can tell.

For if extra good belting is needed anywhere that place is the farm.

Farm Belts get rough handling.

They are out in sun and rain.

The wind whistles across them and rips open seams once they start to go.

Then, a breakdown on the farm is serious.

It's bad enough in town when new belts can be got in a hurry. But on the farm, miles from a store, when the gang has to wait for repairs to a belt it costs money. And it wastes time, when time and fine weather are precious.

Certainly, poor belts are no use to the farmer.

What is there to a belt?

Rubber belting is cotton and rubber.

The cotton is the strength of the belt.

The rubber protects the cotton.

Without the rubber, cotton soon goes to pieces.

Protected with rubber it wears like iron.

Cotton is the big item of cost in a belt. And to-day cotton costs three times as much as before the war. More reason than ever to protect it well.

What a mistake, then, to save a little on the quality of the rubber protection. Using cheap belting instead of "Extra Power" is like running a machine without oil to save the cost of the oil.

Doesn't it seem reasonable to pay a little extra and fully protect your belts?

A practical farmer figured that up on an endless thresher belt. One shut-down for thirty minutes would cost him as much as the extra price of Extra Power Belting.

It's not hard to guess what Belting he buys.

Best for factory—best for farm

Extra Power Belting has won over the hardest kind of belting "cranks" in the big industries of Canada. That is because it is the highest type of belting made. And, that is why it is the only belt for the farm.

It is built of strong cotton, bound together with fine, tough rubber. The rubber forced through the strands of cotton forms into one solid mass. It really becomes rubber reinforced with cotton. The seam is sealed tight with pure rubber.

Is it any wonder that Extra Power Belting gives service long after ordinary belts are whipped to pieces?

Don't be penny wise on the belting you buy.

See that you get

EXTRA POWER BELTING

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA

Carried in stock in all sizes by Goodyear Branches. Your dealer can get Extra Power Belting for you promptly.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited